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2014 Asia Think Tank Summit Report: Promoting Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration

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Disciplines

Asian Studies

Comments

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THINK TANKS & CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

The Lauder Institute
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ASIA SUMMIT

MAY 20-22, 2014

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2014 ASIA THINK TANK SUMMIT REPORT

Promoting Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration

Asian Development Bank
Tokyo, Japan

May 20-22, 2014

Opening Addresses

The summit opened with an introduction of the Think Tank and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP), followed by a review of the fundamental changes that are taking place to the roles of global think tanks and an overview of think tanks in Asia.

It was explained that the TTCSP conducts research and provides data on think tanks. It has the world's most comprehensive database on think tanks, and its primary role is to work with regional organizations and serve as a catalyst for collaboration between think tanks. The program's current work focuses on regional security and international affairs, global think tanks and governance, and the role of think tanks in relation to the formation of foreign policy. In the future, it intends to strengthen its indexing and ranking processes, facilitate knowledge sharing platforms, and help foster partnerships.

The fundamental change facing think tanks was highlighted as the need for engagement with the institutions who are their clients. The traditional view had been that think tanks would provide policy recommendations, and policymakers and the public would beat a path to their door. However, it is now appreciated that think tanks have to take the initiative and bring their research results to the people who can benefit from them. Major global think tanks have been moving from simply conducting research to engaging other organizations and disseminating their research findings in the current information-rich environment. Think tanks also serve to bridge the gap between policymakers and the public, as well as between the knowledge and policy communities, and it was stressed that think tanks must work to differentiate themselves from universities. The enduring principle of Plato's "philosopher king" was used to reflect the way that think tanks could form a bridge between thinkers and policymakers.

Regarding global trends and the explosive growth of Asian think tanks, it was pointed out that Asia has been the only region with a significant increase in new think tanks. In particular, there has been significant growth in think tanks in the People's Republic of China (PRC), although there has also been a slowdown in Japan and limited development in India and Southeast Asia. Although funding obstacles and lack of interest from governments remain as notable issues, it was emphasized that think tanks should avoid becoming trapped by their donors' interests or by ideological constraints. It was recommended that think tanks should endeavor to improve long-term and core funding, increase coordination and collaboration with other think tanks, and enhance communication and information dissemination mechanisms. Accordingly, think tanks must translate their work for a wider audience in order to increase their spheres of influence.

Session 1: Asia's Economic Cooperation and Integration – Role of Think Tanks

The session began with a review of recent economic developments and provided a general growth outlook for developing Asia. It was proposed that the overall growth rate of Asian developing countries would remain robust at 6.2% in 2014 and 6.4% in 2015 despite various downside risks, including the slowdown in the PRC economy, political uncertainties in some Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, and the tapering program of the Federal Reserve Bank. In order to sustain the growth momentum and avoid the “middle-income trap,” it was argued that Asian developing countries should use the power of the market and continue to improve their infrastructure (e.g., power and transportation), education systems in support of industrial development, and governance. Regarding the role of think tanks, it was stressed that think countries should address not only domestic issues, but also facilitate development strategy from a regional perspective. By taking this approach, think tanks could help to build essential trust across countries, leading to future development beyond national borders.

The general discussion then turned to views on Asian economic integration and cooperation with a focus on financial and monetary cooperation. It was pointed out that financial cooperation and integration in Asia has been a success in many aspects, especially the development of financial and monetary links. The increasing risk of financial contagion has meant that monetary authorities share a common incentive to strengthen financial cooperation within the region. Looking forward, further regional financial integration in Asia depends on two areas: (i) domestic reforms as the inner driver; and (ii) strong institutions. Domestic and structural reforms such as market liberalization and deregulation are key drivers of monetary integration. On the need for strong institutions, it was explained that the lesson Asian countries have learned from the eurozone crisis was that regional financial governance has to be strong so that it can support confidence building and facilitate efficient dialogue in times of crisis. Although the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM) has been very successful, it was recommended that Asia needs to enhance the capacity of its institutions and its capacity for crisis prevention. Regarding the role of think tanks, it was indicated that think tanks should form a bridge between public authorities and the public by connecting policymaking and theory. Feasible proposals should be tailored to the region, with full awareness of differences, mutual interest, and commitments.

Three major topics were highlighted for further discussion: (i) production networks; (ii) small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and globalization; and (iii) income inequality and globalization. Asian countries have been playing a dominant role in the formation of production networks against a background of globalization since the

1980s, with the PRC now at the core of the system. However, it was noted that whether SMEs have benefited from globalization or suffered from the concentration on a few firms remains to be discussed, and it was stressed that the issue of SMEs participating in exports needs to be analyzed by think tanks and policymakers, aided by better access to surveys and customs data. Similarly, there was a call for greater focus on the question of whether globalization was helpful or harmful to income equality inside a developing country, with reference to the example of the widening income gap between coastal cities and inland areas in the PRC due to differences in infrastructure provision, industrial development, and foreign investment.

The issue was pointed out that South Asia had been missed in the process of cooperation and integration in Asia, despite the efforts made by various international organizations to strengthen regional cooperation and integration. It was proposed that recognition of political dynamics is required in order to improve the level of integration, and that mutual trust among countries is indispensable for economic integration and cooperation. Think tanks should facilitate dialogue that helps to address unresolved disputes and differences. In addition, reforms of decision-making processes and stronger fiscal capability to support both hard and soft infrastructure were noted as important enabling conditions to support further integration in future. From the regional perspective, the need for greater attention on issues such as public goods, including food security, water resources management, environment and climate change was highlighted.

Also discussed were the challenges for financial integration among ASEAN member countries. As ASEAN has achieved successful integration in terms of goods trade, the next challenge is integrating the non-goods sectors, such as services, as successfully. One of the major challenges is coordination between regional and national objectives, as the regional interest has always been secondary to the national interest. Difficulties in the field of financial cooperation due to the diverse development levels of the ASEAN member countries were noted. In addition, some rules that worked well in the goods trade were said to be inadequate in the services trade; for example, the rule of origin (ROO) is hard to apply in identifying global financial flows.

The importance of regional cooperation and integration was reiterated, and it was stressed that think tanks should search for solutions to geopolitical issues in ways that connect countries and provide them with mutual benefits, e.g., using infrastructure to strengthen connectivity between neighboring countries in South Asia. In addition, think tanks should seek a way to transform the huge savings in Asia into a funding source for productive investment within the region.

Further comments addressed the issues of income inequality and regional financial integration. In order to eliminate social inequality, taxation and education can be used to reallocate resources systematically and eliminate disparities. Regarding capital and financial integration, it is expected that regional integration will be a vital

task for Asia. It was further suggested that think tanks should think about how to use existing systems to enhance the stability of exchange rates and therefore to improve the overall financial soundness of the Asian region.

The open discussion raised the issue of whether the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank initiated by the PRC and the New Development Bank of Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, and the PRC (the BRIC countries) would help to form the foundation for further financial integration in Asia. It was argued that although these institutions will not be directly related to financial integration, they could be another way of increasing the financial resources in the region. It was mentioned that ADB might also consider cooperating with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the future. Another three issues were highlighted: (i) re-conceptualizing the Asian region and bringing in West Asia as an integrated part, given its importance in energy and labor resources; (ii) thinking about how to mobilize the wealth of Asian countries, including their foreign reserves and sovereign wealth funds; and (iii) increasing discussions on a wider integrated Asia in a pan-Asian sense. It was recognized that the topic of long-term financing was under discussion by various international organizations, but finding enough bankable projects in developing countries remained a major challenge. A further suggestion was made that the demand for infrastructure investment in Asian developing countries may be filled by funding from the pension funds of other Asian countries with aging populations.

Session 2: Global Economic Issues and their Impact on Asia

The following session began with an outline of global economic trends and their impact on Asia, based on regular IMF activity and trend reports for the global economy. In particular, the following issues were mentioned.

- Led by the developed economies, global activity has strengthened since January 2013. Additionally, bond yields in the European Union (EU) have returned to manageable levels and equity markets have responded with upward trends.
- Emerging markets initially reacted with volatility to the US Federal Reserve's tapering of quantitative easing policies. Since January 2014, both national government management and investor preparedness have adapted more smoothly to the tapering program.
- Fiscal policy in developed economies is expected to be less tight in 2014 and 2015 as recovery and growth stabilizes in the US and the EU. Japan will remain an outlier as "Abenomics" continues. Overall growth looks promising with global growth predicted at 3.6% in 2014 and 3.9% in 2015.
- Improved economic outlook will lead to changes in monetary policy, namely interest rate rises in the US and the EU in late 2015.
- There are potential impacts on Asia in four areas: a global tapering of quantitative easing, a faster slowdown in the PRC, stagnation of Abenomics, and geopolitical uncertainties (such as the recent crises in Thailand and Ukraine).
- In answer to the question of what needed to be done, it was advised that, for developed economies, they should avoid premature withdrawal from quantitative easing programs, financial reform, and structural reforms. For BRICs, the needs are to rebalance growth, tackle high inflation, and foster investment. For emerging markets, their priorities should be to maintain exchange rate flexibility, set fiscal policy for medium-term goals, and carry out structural reforms.

While overall global activity has strengthened when measured by industrial production and the manufacturing purchasing managers index (PMI), it was argued that when global data are dissected, it appears that the expansion in developed economies has been the reason behind the manufacturing PMI recovery. The previous peaks in the EU bond markets have come down as financial conditions in the EU have eased, largely thanks to the response of the European Central Bank and the mandate to do everything possible to keep markets operating. This in turn has resulted in lower bond yields and the return of Ireland and Portugal to the bond market, with heavily oversubscribed offerings. It was pointed out that the equity markets had responded sharply since 2013 to the forward guidance offered by central banks and the more stable financial conditions.

The discussion explained that currencies had also responded to the market and financial changes, most notably the emerging market currencies, which depreciated for most of 2013–2014. The talk of US tapering had caused some volatility, with the

largest shocks occurring in 2013. It was noted that emerging market governments and markets are now better prepared for changes. Indonesia was given as an example of a country reacting to the changes, as since January 2014, it has pursued policies that have allowed it to manage a currency appreciation. In both developed economies and emerging markets, investors were described as being sensitive to the fundamentals—the so-called “fragile five” (Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa, and Turkey) have all experienced worsening current account and fiscal balances as a percentage of GDP along with higher inflation and smaller reserves, as these countries were and remain particularly susceptible to global financial forces.

The eurozone and the US were projected to have looser fiscal policies in 2014 and 2015, with Japan leading the developed economies in stimulating the economy with Abenomics. It was explained that belt-tightening had been reduced, resulting in growth outlooks being positive across the developed economies. With the return of growth, it was said that monetary accommodation is expected to continue until mid-2015 when US interest rates are likely to rise. With growth continuing, emerging market exports will be supported and consumed by demand in the developed economies (demand in developed economies and exports from emerging markets are highly correlated).

Additionally, it was acknowledged that global growth is expected to strengthen with possible downward revisions in Brazil (due to riots and dissatisfaction with the government), the Russian Federation (if the situation in Ukraine deteriorates), Thailand (following the military coup), and upward revisions in India (as a result of the large mandate for the new government). The loosening of fiscal policy in developed economies may have some negative impact on emerging markets if their borrowing costs (long-term bond yields) increase, but broadly speaking, the discussion proposed that the global economy will continue to move forward.

The discussion continued with reference to an IMF working paper that noted the possibility of a spillover effect of strong US growth resulting in a global interest rate rise, which in turn would affect the growth rate in Asia (generally in the -0.25% to -0.75% range). A slowdown in the PRC would be less about a reduction in global GDP, and more a reflection of a needed restructuring of the economy to boost local consumption and a transition to a more “normal” economy. While commodity prices and manufacturing might be affected in the short term, long-term demand would continue to grow as consumption and income levels rise. Japan remains a large economic force, and the recent Abenomics initiative is broadly seen as a step in the right direction as structural reforms and medium fiscal adjustments are made. It was proposed that the second quarter results would be a good indicator as they would cover the first tax consumption increase. Finally, geopolitical uncertainty could affect Asia, particularly if issues arise within Asia, such as disputes over the South China Sea or energy.

The discussion continued to the economic situation and future of the PRC, with an explanation that the economic growth in the PRC over the past 30 years had been acutely

abnormal when compared to how a traditional economy operates. It was pointed out that the upheavals coming to the PRC need to be seen as a restructuring of the economy to a normal growth model. The key points were as follows.

- The PRC will change from an “economic miracle” to a more normal growth pattern.
- Growth will slow, inflation pressures might rise, and the economic structure will normalize as consumption increases as a proportion of GDP. Cost pressures and wages will increase across the economy, which will experience greater cyclical changes and accelerated industrial upgrading.
- This was already happening as the PRC has moved from 10% GDP growth per annum, to an expected 7.5% GDP growth for 2014.
- The Third Plenum in November 2013 presented 60 key points for major reforms of the economy, finances, and liberalization over the medium term (to 2020).
- To avoid the “middle-income trap,” the key is how to make the growth model more sustainable; the government has accepted that growth will be 7.5% per annum and no longer expects more than 8% a year. The balance between consumption, the labor market, and wages needs to be revised. This process is just beginning.
- What happens in the PRC will affect the rest of Asia. As economic cycles become more volatile and/or cyclical, the PRC’s role as a driving force behind commodity markets will lessen, and consumption of both luxury and mass market goods will increase. There will be changes in external capital accounts, including decreases in foreign exchange reserve purchases and increases in overseas direct investment. If the PRC is to avoid the middle-income trap, it will need to move up the value chain and invest in upgrading infrastructure, enabling manufacturing to be displaced to new low-cost centers.

It was further explained that the PRC economy is changing in six significant ways.

- (i) The rapid growth rates (10% per annum) of the past 2 decades have ended, and while growth has been strong, it is recognized that growth has to be efficient and equal in order to be sustainable.
- (ii) Inflation pressure might pick up, either from demand- or supply-side sources, but also more simply because slower growth means that previous inflation levels, if they continue, will come to seem more substantial.
- (iii) As the economic structure normalizes, the economy will improve—the creation of a large consumption market and home-grown market will help keep the economy afloat during times of global instability.
- (iv) With domestic consumption increasing, the export-oriented economy will obviously change, with greater development of manufacturing and services for local consumers.
- (v) Cost pressures (labor, wages, parts, inputs) will rise across the country with coastal zones being affected first and inland areas later on.
- (vi) When these cost pressures are combined with moves toward a more normal economy, there will be cyclical changes, matched by a need for accelerated industrial upgrading as PRC businesses and consumers move up the value chain.

Another major trend was described, of the PRC gradually moving from a centrally planned to a market economy. It was noted that this process will not be instantaneous, as the PRC government wishes to exert control and moderation. Currently, de facto markets exist in labor and other areas, while other aspects of the economy are determined by the government. Recent efforts to confront inequality, corruption, and the creation of harmonious growth are part of the government

understanding that the combination of strong growth but weak infrastructure has helped to divide the economic system between the poor and rich.

The middle-income trap was also discussed. It was highlighted that this is a problem faced by many nations in developing Asia, and the PRC is attempting to make a growth model that is more sustainable. Sustainability in this case begins with an understanding that the economy will be growing by about 7% per year and domestic consumption will increase. Additionally, it was acknowledged that the number of workers and demographic changes plays a role in rising wages. There is also a need to improve income distribution and fix distortions in the financial markets, such as the shadow banking sector and the vast control of the market by government-supported banks.

It was advised that the PRC will look very different in 10 years. The economy will be bigger, but also the growth and size will be more diverse. That diversity will also be reflected in the importance the economy will hold over the region, especially with regard to volatile market cycles and the acceptance of the renminbi as an international reserve currency. It was further suggested that the PRC will remain a driving force behind the global commodities market and that domestic demand will take hold in luxury and mass market items. External capital accounts will begin changing, with demand for foreign exchange reserves likely to decrease. Most importantly for the region and world, if the PRC is able to avoid the middle-income trap and move up the value chain, creating high quality service industries, this will affect costs along with other inputs. It was suggested that the PRC will need to invest in infrastructure to support these higher-value industries, and if it moves up the ladder will allow countries to enter the low-cost manufacturing and export vacuum. Conversely, more developed nations would begin to see a consumer industry market of 1 billion people as a threat to industries they once thought secure.

The general discussion then delved into the agenda of “Abenomics” and recent developments in the Japanese economy. It was described how Japan experienced 20 years of stagnation following the bursting of the economic bubble in the early 1990s. Prime Minister Abe has promoted a “three arrows” strategy to return Japan to economic health: (i) bold monetary policy (quantitative easing to fight deflation and achieve 2% inflation), (ii) flexible fiscal policy (an economic stimulus and fiscal consolidation), and (iii) a growth strategy (by increasing private investment and creating new markets like global economic integration into the Trans-Pacific Partnership or through free trade agreements).

The following developments were also discussed:

- Japan aims to expand the percentage of its trade conducted through economic partnership agreements (EPAs) and free trade agreements (FTAs) from 20% to around 70% by completing regional trade agreements and FTAs.
- The economic performance under the current government has so far been good, with a GDP increase of 4% in the last 5 quarters—this includes frontloading in Q1 2014 prior to the April 3% tax increase.

- The consumer price index (CPI) and core inflation have both risen (by 1.9% and 0.9%, respectively).
- Imports have increased, while exports remain flat: the increase in imports and the current account deficit trade balance are related to oil and gas imports.
- Foreign direct investment has increased as companies look to grow across global markets.

The “three arrows” strategy was discussed in more detail.

The first arrow, a commitment to a bold monetary policy, was initially a campaign pledge in the run-up to the December election. It is an effort to force the Bank of Japan to end deflation by aiming for a price stability target of 2% inflation, followed by a quantitative and qualitative monetary easing program. The program involves a doubling of the monetary base held by the Bank of Japan in Japanese Government Bonds and exchange traded funds (ETFs) over 2 years (April 2013–April 2015). This doubling represents roughly ¥50 trillion per year.

The second arrow, a flexible fiscal policy, aims to end deflation and establish fiscal soundness. It was explained that this was to be achieved by an economic stimulus package in January 2013 (¥10 trillion) and an additional economic stimulus package in December 2013 (an additional ¥5.5 trillion) and deficit reduction. The deficit reduction policy consists of fiscal consolidation to halve the primary balance deficits for both local and central governments by 2015, the achievement of a primary balance surplus by 2020, and the implementation of a medium-term fiscal plan to improve the primary balance (this includes the 3% tax increase of April 2014).

The third arrow was a determination to return Japan to stable and sustainable growth. This strategy was broken down into four components, all of which were said to be required if the system is to operate smoothly.

First was the promotion of private investment through regulatory reform and tax incentives for private investment. A target has been set to increase investment to ¥70 trillion by 2016 and increase the number of startups to US and UK levels. Second was proper human resource utilization through advancement of the role of women in the workforce and support for the youth sector. The target is to improve female participation from the current 68% to 73% by 2020 (for the 22–44 age range), reduce long-term unemployment (more than 6 months) by 20%, and increase the number of students studying abroad from 60,000 to 120,000 by 2020 (to strengthen global skill sets). Third was the creation of new markets, for example by streamlining the approval process for medical equipment, establishing comprehensive R&D institutions, expanding the size of public–private partnerships and private finance initiatives, and increasing the market for health and pharmaceutical products. The fourth component was to promote global economic integration by promoting FTAs and regional zones such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership** (RCEP), and to increase trade conducted under FTAs to 70% by 2018 (currently 19%). Global trade integration would be a huge boon to Japanese trade (exports and imports) and Japan has been in talks with its trading partners to strengthen agreements such as the TPP and RCEP. The

government is also creating business-friendly national strategic special zones through regulatory reform and enhancement of both inward and outward investment. The government aims to make Japan an attractive destination for business and tourists especially in the run-up to the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

With regard to the success of Abenomics, it was pointed out that the markets have reacted favorably to the doubling of the monetary supply. The weakening of the yen has benefited exporters. Growth has improved, with GDP increasing by 4% in the period Q4 2012–Q1 2014. It was further highlighted that the Q1 2014 results show a substantial domestic consumption boost as predicted as a result of the expected 3% consumption tax increase in April 2014. Meanwhile, deflation appears to have reversed and both the CPI-Core (excluding fresh food) and CPI-CoreCore (excluding food, petrol, and other items) have increased by 1.3% and 0.9%, respectively. Rising inflation was noted as one of the keys to stimulating investment growth of businesses and to encouraging consumers to move money out of non-productive savings. It was explained that import volumes have increased because of outsourcing of production and greater imports of gas and oil while exports have remained stable, meaning that Japan has experienced a decreasing current account surplus over the last few quarters. The change in the trade balance was explained as a result of the cost increase of oil imports following the post-Fukushima energy crisis that crippled Japan's nuclear power industry.

The growth in FDI from Japan was also highlighted. The trend for manufacturing companies has been for a greater overseas production ratio (reaching 21.6% in 2013 and forecast to hit 25.5% by 2018). The main reason for the expansion of overseas production bases is the strong demand in local markets, lower labor costs, and the need to be adaptable (in order to cater to overseas users' needs more effectively and efficiently). It was summarized that overall, Japan's economic and political outlook has improved under the current government. Progress has been made, and inflation instead of deflation is getting reactions from companies and investors.

Next, the discussion looked at the Asian region (East Asia, ASEAN, and South Asia) and how it is set to become the dynamic hub for this century. Participants highlighted the following trends.

- As the PRC's rising costs encourage firms to move to new low-cost centers, the PRC will probably follow the successful models of Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China by moving up the value chain and upgrading its infrastructure to avoid the middle-income trap.
- It is possible that manufacturing centers will move inland in the PRC, but transportation costs are likely to be prohibitive. Instead, previous trends (as seen in the manufacturing boom that followed the accession of the PRC to the World Trade Organization) indicate that industrial clusters will migrate together to new low-cost centers.
- Changes in the PRC are inevitable—market forces, labor costs, and demography, are all a part of the picture of global economic dynamic change. The PRC leadership has recognized this and embraced reform.

- The Republic of Korea's FTA experience has shown that such agreements are beneficial, even for SMEs that concentrate on the domestic market, because the intermediary products are then available at more competitive prices.
- The impact on emerging markets of the tapering of US quantitative easing has indicated global and domestic fragility, but decisive steps by national governments (such as Indonesia) have illustrated that investors respond to strength.

Several other issues were raised in the discussion on the economic outlook for Asia. Beginning with the PRC, labor costs have been rising. Firms will either shift from coastal production zones to inland areas, which would stretch supply chains and transport logistics, or they will move overseas following the general trend of moving to low-cost production zones. The latter theory follows that just as firms moved to the PRC in the 1990s and 2000s, those same firms will shift production to new areas in Southeast and South Asia. The most formidable and enticing location is likely to be Myanmar. Both big firms and SMEs will succumb to this process (in the low-cost sector) or instead improve their capability. This migration is already happening and is an unavoidable trend, accelerated by the cost-cutting that followed the global financial crisis. Progress has been slow because of existing supply chain networks, but as some manufacturers go inland or overseas, the supporting companies will follow. Participants expressed the opinion that the inland strategy was less likely because the PRC labor is mobile and the cities offer better opportunities. It was stated that the simple fact is that the cost of migrant workers has quadrupled in the last decade and this was unsustainable for low-cost businesses.

It was noted that liberalization of the PRC economy is often seen as a precondition for the renminbi to become an international reserve currency, and this will proceed at a measured pace. Participants noted that at the recent plenum, the timeline had been 2020 and even by then a flexible basket was more likely than a true free float. It was further argued that the financial sector in the PRC has distortions that would need to be addressed.

As a final point for the PRC as it loses its low-cost production edge, discussants felt that the process will most likely be as follows: industry leaders will begin slowly moving and intermediaries will follow. The PRC will draw on the experience of other Asian economies during the 1980s as it aims to progress and specialize as it strives to avoid the middle-income trap.

Turning to emerging markets, discussants observed that since the global financial crisis when shocks occurred in large nations, they had tended to respond with quantitative easing policies. This in turn had flooded the global capital market and affected emerging markets. So the question was raised: how can other countries cope with such fluctuations? Discussants argued that the fragility of smaller countries needs to be recognized by policymakers and central banks. Decisive steps can be taken by countries to reduce exposure and it was noted that investors respond to strength in emerging markets, as has been seen in India and Indonesia.

Discussants felt that Abenomics had both impressed and disappointed. They wondered whether the 2020 targets are achievable: 2.3% real growth in 2013 had been promising, but it was noted that the fiscal outlook for 2014 is only 1.4% because of the consumption tax increase of 3%. It was acknowledged that achieving the government's targets will not be easy, but that anything would be better than the deflation of the last 20 years. It was also stated that the human capital market remains tight, with low unemployment and demographics affecting the supply, but for the first time in 10 years compensation appears to be increasing at companies in Japan. Overall, speakers felt the CPI target appeared achievable.

Session 3: Inclusive Growth and Equitable Development

The next session commenced with the topic of inclusive growth in Asia and the Pacific. It was argued that while Asia's high growth has led to a large reduction in poverty, inequality has been rising in many countries. More specifically, inequality has increased in 12 out of the 29 countries in the region, and the expenditure-based Gini coefficient has worsened in the PRC, India, and Indonesia. Asia's inequality is still lower than in other regions, but its continued increase has been a source of concern over time. Inequality has slowed down the pace of poverty reduction and has had an impact on the growth of human capital, social cohesion, and the quality of governance. In Asia and the Pacific, the rise in inequality can be attributed to many factors, including technological progress and globalization, which favor capital over labor, skilled over unskilled workers, and cities and coastal regions over rural and inland areas. Unequal access to opportunities due to social exclusion has compounded the problem. It was stressed that governments need to introduce reforms to reverse rising inequality by encouraging employment-friendly growth, reducing spatial inequality, investing in improving the quality of human capital, and introducing reforms that equalize opportunities. Overall, it was emphasized that governments need to move toward a more inclusive growth strategy.

The discussion then moved to the state of inclusive growth in Nepal. It was noted that in South Asia, high rates of growth and the opening up of economies have resulted in a marked improvement in poverty reduction. However, this has not resulted in fairer distribution of resources or economic growth. In Nepal, where GDP has steadily grown, income inequality has worsened. It was explained that analysis of the data after the mid-1990s suggests large and increasing inequality from house rental, employment, businesses, and remittances as well as the stock of wealth in real estate. It was stressed that the decline in poverty in Nepal seems to have been the result of a huge inflow of remittances over the last decade and is not due to domestic economic growth. The percentage of households receiving remittances has increased to 56% since 1996. Income from remittances is mainly used for consumption and only 3% is used for investment. Inequality persists along geographical, gender, and ethnic and caste lines. It was underlined that Nepal's physical connectivity as well as access to electricity has to be improved, as does agriculture if agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods are to improve. Further emphasized was the need for inclusive development and equitable distribution to improve all sectors and enhance economic growth.

It was also discussed that despite economic growth, there has been little improvement in the quality of life in South Asia. Income inequality has risen and the poor have become more vulnerable. The need to address weaknesses in policy discourse and to focus more on inclusive development was noted. Also stressed was the need to address structural sources of exclusion, such as inequitable distribution of assets, unequal market participation, and unjust access to education and healthcare. It was proposed that Asia's think tanks could play

an important role in promoting inclusive growth through research initiatives, policy advocacy, and deeper partnerships among themselves.

During the open forum, the question was raised of how incomes of people were monitored. It was noted that this question was important to determine the taxes that should be paid and to improve tax collection. It was answered that many Asian countries are scaling up tax collection efforts. In general, it was said that tax collection is not low, but narrow, and that developing Asia has a large informal sector that is difficult to tax.

During the discussion, the question of how to tackle inequality was also raised. It was acknowledged that there is a need to address the lack of access to opportunities and to create more social safety nets to protect the vulnerable. The channels that perpetuate inequality should also be curbed, such as the urban–rural divide, the skills gap, and the income gap. On the question of ADB’s role in addressing rising inequality, it was observed that ADB is engaged in projects that aim to narrow the development gap through cross-border transportation projects, among others.

Session 4: Regional and Global Approaches to Trade Agreements

The Republic of Korea has pursued an aggressive trade agenda over the last 10 years as World Trade Organization (WTO) trade negotiations have stalled. It was discussed that the world at large is also in the process of developing or implementing “mega FTAs” such as:

- the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership** (TTIP), a US and EU agreement;
- the EU–Japan FTA;
- the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP);
- the Republic of Korea–PRC–Japan FTA; and
- several ASEAN agreements with various partners.

The focus on integrating Asian trade with other global markets was mentioned, and it was acknowledged that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) regional economic summit has discussed integration under the umbrella of the **Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific** (FTAAP). Some key features of FTAs were also mentioned:

- A lack of WTO movement.
- A trend toward “mega FTAs” or regional trade agreements such as the TPP or RCEP, and possibly an APEC-oriented FTAAP agreement. These agreements are looking to reduce tariffs and nontariff barriers, while the TPP is one of the next generations of high-value trade agreements.
- Although the rationale is to boost global economies, trade, and services, it should be recognized that agreements do reflect nationalistic and leadership agendas.
- The experience of the Republic of Korea has been that FTAs have boosted SMEs and have led to export-oriented contributions to GDP.
- Agriculture could be liberalized but at present is still protected in many countries.
- As expected, FTAs have led to increased and diversified product exports to partner countries, but have played a more limited role in boosting services imports and exports, perhaps because of the more complex market.
- Overall, it was recognized that the mega FTAs are likely to expand global value chains over the next 10 years, as bilateral FTAs have already contributed to booming global economies.

It was explained that most major countries have FTAs centered on nontariff barriers and agricultural products. Previous WTO rounds substantially reduced tariffs to the point where they no longer harm or impede trade, so FTA negotiations are looking to standardization and safety standards as the next logical step. Agricultural products are the remaining arena with high tariffs on key industries (the standoff between the US and Japan being one of the issues holding back the TPP). It was pointed out that tariffs remain on agricultural products to protect industries seen as culturally or strategically important, but in reality the importance of agricultural interests are often vested in the popular vote the constituencies hold over politicians. It was also argued

that while non-agricultural tariff rates in the US, Japan, the EU, and the Republic of Korea range from 2.6% to 6.8%, for agricultural products the figures jump to double digits. It was mentioned that the impact of FTAs on market opening is often typified by early market advantage for first movers or adopters. When the Republic of Korea opened its beef market in the late 1990s, FTA delays caused Australia and New Zealand to suffer declining market shares. The early signing of the US–Republic of Korea FTA helped US beef suppliers to capture over 50% of the market by 2003.

It was explained that most large companies are already exposed to the international environment in some fashion, so it is often SMEs that are the most vulnerable to FTA changes. It was noted that when comparing the performances of SMEs, the Korea Federation of SMEs found that export-oriented SMEs are more effective at creating jobs than domestic-only SMEs.

Taking a closer look at the Republic of Korea's FTA policy, it was recognized that FTAs have led to stronger export products and low investment. They have created diversity and increased export quantity to partner countries. Growth has flowed from the overall enhancement of the trade environment (lower tariffs and relaxed nontariff barriers) and export growth.

It was pointed out that in the Republic of Korea, FTAs have boosted trade in manufactured products while only playing a limited role in the services sector, despite economists' expectations. Nor had exports to ASEAN and India benefited particularly; this was because of the lack of benefits and low level of openness in those markets. It was observed that FTAs have also had mixed effects on direct investment for the Republic of Korea; there have been few achievements in overseas direct investment, but the impact in terms of attracting FDI has been positive.

The future priorities of FTAs were proposed as follows (in ascending order): protection, nontariff barriers, customs improvements, simplified procedures, and tariffs. Exports from the Republic of Korea have grown (although they have remained below pre-financial crisis levels), but the contribution to GDP has declined as the value-added ratio has declined. This reflects changes in the manufacturing configuration and global value chains in particular.

Three observations were made about FTA trends over the past decade. First, FTAs have reflected the expansion of global value chains and production networks. Second, bilateral FTAs have led the way after the WTO rounds halted, and these bilateral agreements have helped the global economy boom. Third, "mega FTAs" such as the TPP, TTIP, and the RCEP are the next step for producing trade benefits since they will enable countries to move up the trade facilitation value chain and encompass global standards.

The general discussion continued with an explanation that although the focus of most FTAs has been on larger nations, smaller developing countries also see an

incentive from FTAs, regional and global, as the WTO agreement in Bali in December 2013 illustrated.

- Small developing countries do not want to be left behind and therefore have embraced either bilateral or regional FTAs to reap economies of scale with partner countries.
- The expectation of small developing countries is that they will receive special or differential treatment in these regional FTAs (such as longer tariff fading-out periods) in comparison to WTO agreements, thereby allowing protection and market development.
- The TPP and RCEP could complement each other by accelerating liberalization of trade, goods, services, and investment and removing nontariff barriers.
- The WTO could capitalize on the Bali December 2013 momentum by supporting and building up frameworks for multilateral regionalism agreements.
- Think tanks could help relate policy to local circumstances by using local languages, disseminating accurate information to local media and social media, engaging in advocacy, and influencing lobby groups.
- Think tanks must understand that they are only useful if at some point they can find an entry point into the official policy process and dialogue.

It was argued that regional FTAs can contribute to Asia's economic development in a number of ways. They can connect smaller countries to the two main regional hubs of growth, India, and the PRC. Small developing countries can also exploit intra-regional trade and growth.

The TPP and RCEP could enhance and complement each other because of the Asian concentration of global production networks. It was proposed that RCEP is attractive because it combines trade with both India and the PRC, while the TPP will help countries to build ties with the US and to use the agreement to improve and enhance their standards in the global market. A side benefit of these agreements (and of the potential ASEAN+ or PRC–Republic of Korea–Japan agreements) is that the connected markets would also allow the invested Asian country savings of over \$6 trillion to be used locally and regionally for investment.

In summary, it was argued that while the recent progress made by the WTO in Bali in 2013 was a step in the right direction for small developing countries, the WTO has yet to build a framework for multilateral regionalism. It was pointed out that Asia has a growing cohort of think tanks that could influence policy. These institutions need to prepare policy briefs for government, political, and social media establishments to highlight the gains from regional trade agreements for small developing countries. True engagement is needed from think tanks if they agree to lobby in favor of RTA agendas effectively and to influence policymakers.

Next, it was explained that Asia has recently seen a push for two important region-wide agreements, the TPP and RCEP. For ASEAN, the key point is how these regional agreements can help trade integration rather than increase the fragmentation from the WTO norms that were previously established.

- The TPP and RCEP both represent important region-wide agreements, but focus on different aspects of global trade liberalization and integration.
- Both agreements cover Asia and ASEAN nations, while adding or subtracting other countries. There has been progress in both through meetings and technical work on goods, modalities, trade in services, investments, and other issues.
- To consolidate ASEAN's existing FTAs, the RCEP needs to be a comprehensive and high-quality agreement beneficial to all parties.
- The TPP not only encompasses trade liberalization, it also provides standardization and global adherence to the next generation of services, environment, and intellectual property protection. It is the main US-influenced strategy in the region.
- Both the TPP and RCEP recognize the importance of trade cooperation at the multilateral level and are founded on a belief that a dynamic economic and open trade environment is needed to deepen value chains and production networks in Asia.

The proposed agreements were analyzed more detail.

It is intended that the proposed ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) will be in place by the end of 2015. This will create an economic area that will provide 3.1% of global GDP, 9% of the global population, and 6.5% of global trade.

The proposed RCEP will be ASEAN plus regional partners and will represent 32% of global GDP, 48% of the global population, and 28% of global trade. The target is to have the agreement in place before 2016. The RCEP negotiations began quickly with a leadership declaration in November 2012 that recognized that ASEAN was central to the community. The RCEP looks to build on the ASEAN+ FTAs and to cover trade in goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation, intellectual property, competition, and dispute settlement.

It was noted that the TPP is a US-led initiative to build a 21st century trade liberalization and standards partnership representing 30% of global GDP, 9.4% of the global population, and 21% of global trade. It was originally intended that the TPP would be in place by the end of 2013, but it was pointed out that the deadline has already passed. ASEAN views the TPP as an additional piece of trade architecture for the region, focusing on high-quality comprehensive trade issues: intellectual property rights, government procurement, labor, environment, and standards. From a geopolitical standpoint, it is central to US strategy for the Asian region. The negotiations suffer from the complications of dealing with high-quality agenda items, but the potential trade benefits are great.

It was predicted that Asia will continue to moving forward with both the RCEP and TPP and that all three agreements are likely to be implemented. The challenge will be to ensure the agreements are complementary rather than competitive.

The discussion that followed examined how trade agreements can be seen as the next economic evolutionary step for a greater Asia. Speakers argued that the ASEAN Economic Community, the RCEP, and the TPP were the start of the integration of perhaps the most important global marketplace of the 21st century. Points made by the speakers included the following.

- Domestic-oriented SMEs can still benefit from the agreements via the use of FTA intermediaries in supply chains. The Republic of Korea is an example of the impact of FTAs.
- In many economies, agriculture is heavily protected and seen as a national interest—the Republic of Korea is not different, but the industry has accommodated itself to the new norms, resulting in market efficiency.
- The TPP or RCEP initiatives are byproducts of the stagnation in the WTO process. With no breakthroughs, countries have instead decided to pursue their own economic agendas in the form of bilateral or regional agreements.
- Much has been made of the PRC and US rivalry, but less has been said about the EU and its interest in Asia. The PRC has much to gain from the RCEP, while the US approach represents a shift in the US trade policy in Asia. Both cases represent a restructuring of global competitive advantage and a process of adaptation to global economic power shifts.

Another question that arose in the discussion was the mandate for trade agreements—where did it come from? It was explained that in general the mandate has been self-imposed; waiting for the WTO was cumbersome, so countries have taken matters into their own hands (such as the Republic of Korea's FTAs) or built regional coalitions (such as the RCEP and TPP). It was argued that these initiatives might eventually either support or undermine the WTO, but that will depend on the speed with which the regional FTAs are implemented, along with the scope of the agreements. It will also depend on how the WTO responds to the post-Bali agenda and how it views regional FTAs. The new agreements could be used by the WTO for trade settlement, or for prior discussion of issues before taking them to Geneva.

Speakers argued two points of view with regard to the impact of these agreements on ASEAN: they might bring in other members (broadening the basis for trade), or they might divide the region (essentially blocking non-Asian countries). It was proposed that an inclusive approach to membership is the best arrangement that could eventually lead to harmonizing the two agreements, perhaps through the FTAAP. Speakers noted that country-specific concerns are likely to arise: the TPP is important to US strategy, but is hampered by the US Congress and lackluster support from some lobby groups, while Indonesia has been rolling back bilateral trade agreements and embracing protectionism.

Session 5: Asia's Harmonious Development – Role of Think Tanks

This session started with the message that the most important challenge for promoting regional cooperation and integration (RCI) is making everyone in the ASEAN community embrace a common vision.

While experiences from other regions can provide ideas and references, this common vision for ASEAN must be developed in the context of Asian regionalism and harmonious development. For instance, it was elaborated that the European Union had been an inspiration, but would not be a model for ASEAN to follow, given the differences in the initial design, including the scale of the budget, the availability of human resources, and the institutions. It was proposed that one reason for Europe's stability and peace is its effective and efficient think tanks with strong links with policymakers. However, this may not be the case in ASEAN because of the different forms of governance and different common values. Former US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton was quoted as saying that ASEAN was viewed as "the fulcrum for the region's emerging regional architecture" and the organization was expected to facilitate discussions on strategic issues among leaders.

However, it was recognized that ASEAN has not yet established a platform to facilitate social dialogue. Only when such a platform is available can different thoughts and interests be gathered, enabling a harmonious community to be achieved eventually. In conclusion, it was stressed that think tanks have a very important role to play in relation to harmonious development. They should aim to open up space in order to facilitate dialogue. It was said that as ADBI had taken the initiative to bring participants together at the current meeting, other Asian think tanks should build on this initiative and search for ways to create a common vision. Using existing architecture and advocating a common vision would be the first step in this process.

Participants then shared their experience of the conflict between independent policy recommendations and the preference of policymakers. It was suggested that policy recommendations that led to common benefits would eventually be adopted as a result of peer pressure and political dynamics. Other participants raised questions on cooperation and collaboration between and among think tanks. The collaboration between ASEAN and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) network as a possible model to deal with the problem of disconnected institutes in the Asian region was also mentioned.

Session 6: Break-out Groups

The Role of Think Tanks to Support Asia's Sustained, Inclusive and Harmonious Development

Group One: Engaging Policymakers, Journalists, and the Public

The roundtable discussion began by noting that for think tanks and institutes, perhaps the greatest challenge lay in getting people to listen, given the current highly competitive media world that vies for people's time and understanding. It was recognized that technology has evolved rapidly and has outpaced many research-oriented policy groups.

Four methods most commonly used by think tanks were outlined.

1. *Events, debates, seminars, workshops, lectures, and other meetings.* Such forums range from high-level meetings to broad-based education events.
2. *Publications.* One of the most important forms of outreach for think tanks is the ability to create briefs, reports, policy commentaries, and full publications to present to the media, policymakers, and members.
3. *Education initiatives.* These include scholarships, networks of young professionals, and career fairs. Study tours allow members to visit other countries to meet with leaders in academia, business, and government.
4. *Collaboration with other institutions.* Collaboration is an effective way to form a bridge between officials and civil society, or to broaden the scope and reach of think tank initiatives. Working with other organizations can strengthen dialogue, create networks, and enhance understanding of issues and policies.

The importance of websites and social media was also stressed. It was recommended to undertake website rebuilds to showcase vibrant content, and use blogs to engage members and disseminate information. Emphasis was placed on ensuring content is relevant and recent. The use of videos, Twitter, and Facebook were also identified as good promotional tools that enable organizations to build momentum. However, it was pointed out that it is also critical to measure the impact of these tools to justify their use to members and supporters.

The general discussion continued with views on the growing awareness of the interdependence of countries and their economies in cooperation and integration building. It was noted that Asia, especially, is furthering this process by boosting multilateral agendas and regional trading blocs. There is a widespread realization that regional economic cooperation can contribute significantly to enhancing productivity, well-being, and growth in Asia, although this is tempered by the fact that cooperation has mainly been limited to bilateral areas of trade and investment.

However, it was argued that the previously discussed regional trade agreements will promote change by allowing more substantial integration. It was acknowledged that a pivotal focus will be on engaging the media, journalists, public opinion, and policymakers together as a catalyst to support and promote regional economic cooperation.

Also stressed was the importance of engaging stakeholders in the positive contributions of cooperation and in having key issues register with public opinion. It was pointed out that this requires a realization of the current state of economic cooperation and stability in the region and the potential benefits of integration; cost-benefit analyses were recommended to highlight the complexities, challenges, and opportunities. It was proposed that think tanks and other institutions can play a role by discussing the possible directions for enhancing the region, while recognizing that regional cooperation and integration are not easy and that implementation will require action in often weak and diverse Asian countries with competing socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds. Flexible and gradual implementation with visible pay-off points combined with visionary leadership could help pave the way for successful cooperation.

Ten points of best practice arose in the general discussion.

1. The private sector should be included as an actor for think tanks to engage and work with.
2. Think tanks should develop different strategies for each audience (a dedicated communications specialist member of staff was beneficial).
3. Multilingual websites can ensure that information is disseminated to local, national, and international audiences.
4. Traditional media sources (publications, events, seminars) must be combined with new types of communication (YouTube, social media, policy briefs, infographics).
5. Continuous and timely production of material can enhance a think tank's visibility and utility.
6. Think tanks need to understand demographic changes. Youth must be engaged in different ways than more mature audiences, and using different media. It should be understood that modern politicians may not have time to read policy papers or attend two-hour lectures.
7. Think tanks need to appreciate that they are dealing with a competitive information market that includes other think tanks, institutions, and sources of policymaking information.
8. The likelihood of resistance to internal change at institutions needs to be understood. Research and analysis must be combined with public

advocacy. Think tanks need to bring in younger and more tech-savvy researchers to work alongside scholars.

9. Short messages were very important. Some organizations have staff whose entire job is to “live-tweet” events to build awareness.

10. Think tanks need to anticipate an era of Asia-wide policy engagement platforms and to position themselves accordingly.

Group 2: The Role of Think Tanks to Support Asia's Sustained, Inclusive and Harmonious Development

Next was an introduction of the JICA Research Institute's strategy to mobilize human resources through collaboration and partnership. As a research institute affiliated with a development agency, it was noted that the organization needs to be both policy- and operations-oriented. It was explained that the JICA Research Institute works together with various operational and academic organizations and professionals. It focuses on such issues as peace and development, growth and poverty reduction, environment and development, climate change, and aid strategies.

Following a description of JICA's work in various developing countries in Asia, it was explained that the JICA Research Institute had created the Asian Development Forum (ADF), which serves as a platform for sharing experiences and presenting candid views. It was designed to provide a vehicle to present “Asian voices” in the international arena. The forum is held annually and is hosted by different partners. The IMF–JICA Joint Conference, which invites Asian policymakers to discuss the common agenda including research findings from the IMF and JICA, was also mentioned.

The Ecologic Institute, Germany, was introduced as an institute that functions as a network of academic organizations. It has no institutional funding and relies only on private and government research funding. As a result, the institute has diversified its research in order to compete for funding.

The Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, Republic of Korea, was noted as receiving 85% of its funding from the government. It also earns income from publications and projects, and actively collaborates with other research institutions.

The Institute of World Economics and Politics, PRC, was described as being centered on policy-oriented research. In particular, the department of international finance focuses on research on financial structures and regulations, and provides suggestions for monetary system reforms. It was explained that this was an important area in light of the PRC's efforts to reconstruct its capital accounts.

The Institute of Economic Growth, India, was also discussed in reference to its structure and sources of funding. It was mentioned that the institute receives only a small endowment and that salaries are not very competitive, which has resulted in a brain drain.

Finally, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, the Philippines, was noted for maintaining independence in its research activities, despite being a government think tank. It has an endowment fund and the government provides 20% of its budget. It has collaborated with several international agencies, including the World Bank, for which it served as a knowledge center for Manila. It was also mentioned that the institute has been in a better

financial position over the past 2 years because of funding received from evaluation of public projects.

Wrap-Up Session and Summary of Group Findings

To conclude the summit, some main discussions were summarized. Based on the presentations, it was noted that it appeared that most think tank financing came from government sources, except for the Ecologic Institute, which was purely privately funded and had to compete for research funding in the market. Think tanks also received co-funding from international donors and some private funding. All of the think tanks at the summit stressed the importance of keeping their research activities independent. Some were engaged in both long-term academic research and policy-oriented research that would aid policymakers.

The main concern of think tanks appeared to be how to recruit qualified researchers and keep them in the institutes. Brain drain was a key concern, especially for South Asian think tanks. Improving governance structures was also said to be critical for think tanks to improve operations. In conclusion, emphasis was placed on the need for more collaboration and networking among think tanks in Asia.

Agenda

20 May 2014 (Tuesday)	
10:00 – 17:00	Arrival of participants in Tokyo and hotel check-in
18:00 – 20:00	Welcome Dinner Reception <i>The Tokai University Club, Kasumigaseki Building (35th Floor)</i>
18:00 – 18:30	<i>Cocktails</i> Welcome Addresses Moderator: Jae-Ha Park <i>Deputy Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute</i>
18:30 – 18:40	Opening Address Naoyuki Yoshino <i>Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute</i>
18:40 – 19:00	Welcome Speech: Global Trends and their Impacts on Asian Think Tanks James G. McGann <i>Director TTCSP, University of Pennsylvania</i>
19:00 – 20:00	Dinner Reception

21 May 2014 (Wednesday)	
09:30-10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:20	Introductory Session
10:00 – 10:10	Opening Remarks Naoyuki Yoshino <i>Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute</i>
10:10 – 10:20	Introduction to the Second Asia Think Tank Summit James G. McGann <i>Director TTCSP, University of Pennsylvania</i>
10:20 – 12:10	Session 1: Asia's Economic Cooperation and Integration—Think Tanks' Role
10:20 – 10:50	<p><i>In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, Asia has become a major engine of the world's economy. At the same time, market forces and several cooperation initiatives have contributed to strengthening economic integration in the region in the areas of money and finance, trade and investment, infrastructure, and regional public goods. Asia's Think Tanks, through their activities and advisory role to policymakers, can largely contribute to shaping regional economic cooperation and integration and promoting sustained growth and development.</i></p> <p>Discussion points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the main developments in regional economic cooperation and integration initiatives and outcomes in the areas of money and finance, trade and investment, infrastructure, and regional public goods?</i> • <i>What are the key challenges for economic cooperation and integration in Asia?</i> • <i>What kind of institutions does Asia need to support its economic regionalism?</i> • <i>How feasible is creating an Asia-wide economic community in the long-run?</i> • <i>How can Asia's Think Tanks support effective regional economic cooperation and integration?</i> <p>Keynote Speech: Past and Prospects for Asia's Economic Cooperation and Integration Takehiko Nakao <i>President, Asian Development Bank</i></p>
10:50 – 12:00	<p>Panel Discussion Moderator: Naoyuki Yoshino <i>Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute</i></p> <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gao Haihong, <i>Director, Department of International Finance, Chinese Academy of Social Science</i> • Daisuke Hiratsuka, <i>Executive Vice President, Institute of Developing Economies-JETRO, Tokyo</i> • Shafqat Kakakhel, <i>Chair, Board of Governors, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan</i> • Veerathai Santiprabhob, <i>Advisor, Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok</i> • Takehiko Nakao, <i>President, Asian Development Bank</i>

12:00 – 12:10	<p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p> <p><i>Photo Session</i></p>
12:10 – 13:30	<p>Lunch</p>

13:30 – 15:00	Session 2: Global Economic Issues and their Impact on Asia
	<p><i>While regional economic cooperation and integration is progressing at a fast speed, Asia continues to remain highly dependent on non-regional markets and technologies. As a matter of fact, Asian countries are significantly affected by major economic trends occurring within and outside the region, such as the tapering of monetary policy in the United States, the pace of economic recovery in Europe, the new growth strategy adopted by People's Republic of China (PRC), Japan's Abenomics, the launch of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, the reshaping of India's economic institutions, and other key emerging issues.</i></p> <p><u>Discussion points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the implications of the United States' monetary tapering on Asian economies?</i> • <i>How should Asian countries adjust to Europe's prolonged economic uncertainties?</i> • <i>How will the new growth strategy adopted by the PRC contribute to the rest of Asia?</i> • <i>What will the likely impact of Abenomics be on Japan and other Asian countries?</i> • <i>What will the likely impact of the creation of a single market and production base under the ASEAN Economic Community be on ASEAN countries and other countries in the region?</i> <p>Moderator: Wook Sohn, Professor, KDI School of Public Policy and Management, Seoul</p> <p>Kick-Off Introductory Presentations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yuko Kinoshita, Deputy-Head, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, IMF • Huang Yiping, Professor, National School of Development, Beijing University • Masao Nishikawa, President, Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office of Japan <p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p>
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee Break
15:15 – 16:45	Session 3: Inclusive Growth and Equitable Development
	<p><i>While Asian economies have been growing fast during the past decades, inequality and economic polarization has increased. Economic growth and regional integration have not equally benefitted all Asian countries, provinces, and social groups. A substantial share of the region's population is still living below the poverty line. Asian policymakers are facing the daunting challenge of reducing the large income and development gap existing within and across countries in the region. They can choose different approaches to narrowing such gaps, promoting inclusive development, and redistributing the gains from regional economic integration, which may lead to different outcomes in terms of regional economic and social development.</i></p> <p><u>Discussion points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why is inclusive growth and equitable development so important for Asian countries?</i> • <i>How have inequality indicators for Asian economies evolved over the last decade?</i> • <i>What specific initiatives can be undertaken to narrow development gaps within and across Asian countries?</i> • <i>What are the most important financial inclusion initiatives Asian countries should introduce to promote economic and social development in the region?</i> • <i>How can Asia's Think Tanks contribute to promoting inclusive growth and equitable development? What challenges are Asia's Think Tanks facing in engaging media and civil society to promote economic reforms and policy initiatives aimed at equitably redistributing the gains of growth among the population?</i> <p>Moderator: Gilberto Llanto, President, Philippines Institute of Development Studies, Manila</p> <p>Kick-Off Introductory Presentations by:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juzhong Zhuang, <i>Deputy Chief Economist, Asian Development Bank</i> Bishnu Pant, <i>Executive Director, Institute for Integrated Development Studies, Kathmandu</i> Rehman Sobhan, <i>Chairman, Center for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh</i> <p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p>
16:45 – 17:00	Coffee Break
17:00 – 18:30	Session 4: Regional and Global Approaches to Trade Agreements
	<p><i>During the last decade Asia has experienced a proliferation of bilateral and plurilateral trade and investment (or economic partnership) agreements among regional and non-regional countries, which is affecting economic growth. In particular, several East Asian countries are engaged in ongoing negotiations on a Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), presenting different, yet complementary models. While debate over regional approaches to trade and investment agreements is also active in South Asia, Central Asia, and the Pacific, last December the global dialogue promoted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) has experienced long-awaited progress. Asian countries can simultaneously follow global and regional approaches to trade and investment cooperation, including bilateral, sub-regional, and Asia-wide agreements.</i></p> <p><u>Discussion points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How can regional free trade agreements contribute to Asia's economic development?</i> <i>How can TPP and RCEP enhance their complementarities?</i> <i>How can countries in South Asia, Central Asia, and the Pacific strengthen their trade and investment relations through economic partnership agreements?</i> <i>How can WTO capitalize on the progress made at the Bali meeting in December 2013?</i> <i>What active role can Asia's Think Tank play in promoting regional and global trade agreements?</i> <p>Moderator: Yasushi Iwata, <i>General Manager, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia</i></p> <p>Kick-Off Introductory Presentations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heungchong Kim, <i>Vice-President, Korea Institute of International Economic Policy</i> Saman Kelegama, <i>Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo</i> Suthiphand Chirativat, <i>Professor, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok</i> <p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p>
18:30 – 20:30	Dinner Reception: Kazan Kaikan, Common Gate Building (37th Floor)

22 May 2014 (Thursday)

09:00 – 10:00	Session 5: Asia's Harmonious Development—Think Tanks' Role
	<p><i>Growing in harmony with neighboring countries and within different domestic social groups and internal regions is prerequisite for achieving Asia's sustainable economic and social development. Key challenges in maintaining regional</i></p>

	<p><i>harmony have recently involved territorial disputes as well as ethnic conflicts. In this context, it is important to create a regional institutional architecture which is conducive to promoting Asia's harmonious development. Think Tanks, by effectively with policymakers, media, and the civil society can play an important role to maintain peace and stability and ensure regional economic development occurs in a harmonious and sustainable manner.</i></p> <p><u>Discussion points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the key factors for Asian policymakers to maintain peace and stability in the region?</i> • <i>What are effective forms of regional cooperation to strengthen Asia's international relations?</i> • <i>How can Asia's Think Tanks contribute to promote harmonious development in the region?</i> <p>Moderator: Rastam Isa, <i>Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Kuala Lumpur</i></p> <p>Keynote Speech: Ensuring Asia's Harmonious Future—Challenges and Policy Options Surin Pitsuwan <i>Professor Emeritus, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Former ASEAN Secretary General</i></p> <p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p>
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 – 11:45	Session 6: Break-out Groups—The Role of Think Tanks to Support Asia's Sustained, Inclusive, and Harmonious Development

	<p><i>Asia's think tank can play an important role to contribute in achieving a sustained, inclusive, and harmonious development in the region. Their policy-oriented research and overall activities can influence regional policymakers in introducing measures, reforms, and regulations enhancing political, security, economic, and social development. Some Asia's Think Tanks are more active in economic and social issues, while others are more deeply involved in political and security matters, depending on their history, expertise, and resources.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Group One— Engaging Policymakers, Journalists, and the Public <i>(Conference Room A—Library Area)</i> <i>To be effective in their advocacy work, Think Tanks need to engage policymakers, journalists and the public on global and national policy issues and the strategies they have used to reach these key audiences—Best practices</i> <u>Key discussion point:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the key mechanisms Asia's Think Tanks can use to effectively engage with policymakers, civil society and media?</i> <p>Moderator: James G. McGann, <i>Director TTCSP, University of Pennsylvania</i> Summary introductions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zara Kimpton, <i>National Vice-President, Australian Institute of International Affairs</i> • Mustafa Mujeri, <i>Director General, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies</i> <p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p> <hr/> <p>Group Two—Mobilizing Human and Financial Resources <i>(Conference Room B and C)</i> <i>Think Tanks need adequate human and financial resources to cultivate and retain a pool of researchers and generate a body of empirical evidence that fosters and supports evidence-based policymaking—Best practices</i> <u>Key discussion point:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How can Asia's Think Tank successfully mobilize human and financial resources to accomplish their mandate?</i> <p>Moderator: Naoyuki Yoshino, <i>Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute</i> Summary introductions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitano Naohiro, <i>Deputy Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute</i> • Lakshmii Boojoo, <i>Director-at-interim, EPCRC, Mongolia</i> <p><i>Open Floor Discussion</i></p>
11:45 – 12:30	Wrap-up Session

	Chair: Jae-Ha Park, <i>Deputy Dean, ADBI</i>
11:45 – 11:55	Summary of group findings: “Engaging Policymakers, Journalists, and the Public” James G. McGann <i>Director TTCSP, University of Pennsylvania</i>
11:55 – 12:05	Summary of group findings: “Mobilizing Human and Financial Resources” Naoyuki Yoshino <i>Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute</i>
	<i>Open Floor Discussion</i>
12:05 – 12:30	Closing Remarks James G. McGann <i>Director TTCSP, University of Pennsylvania</i>
12:30 – 12:40	-- End of Summit

Directory and Institutional Profiles

AFGHANISTAN

<i>Full name of Think Tank</i>	AFGHANISTAN RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT				
<i>Acronym</i>	AREU	<i>Year Established</i>	2002	<i>Number of Staff</i>	50
<i>Postal Address</i>	PO Box 3169, Shahr-i-Naw Post Office, Ministry of Interior Road, Shahr-i-Naw, Kabul, Afghanistan			<i>Website</i>	areu.org.af
<i>Functional Areas</i>	Economic, Politics, Social Development Issues			<i>Contact Email</i>	areu@areu.org.af
<i>Institutional Profile</i>					
The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is an independent research institute based in Kabul. AREU's mission is to inform and influence policy and practice through conducting high-quality, policy-relevant research and actively disseminating the results, and to promote a culture of research and learning. To achieve its mission AREU engages with policymakers, civil society, researchers and students to promote their use of AREU's research and its library, to strengthen their research capacity, and to create opportunities for analysis, reflection and debate. As an impartial Afghanistan-based voice dedicated to research excellence, AREU aspires to contribute to the development of inclusive and transparent policymaking processes, driven by the priorities of the Afghan people, which give rise to better informed policies and programmes that improve Afghan lives.					

AUSTRALIA

Full name of Think Tank	AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
Acronym	AIIA	Year Established	1924	Number of Staff	Six staff and more than 150 volunteers
Postal Address	Stephen House, 32 Thesiger Court, Deakin, ACT, 2600, Australia			Website	www.internationalaffairs.org.au
Functional Areas	International Affairs			Contact Email	ceo@internationalaffairs.org.au
Institutional Profile					

The AIIA is an independent, non-profit organisation that promotes interest in and understanding of international affairs in Australia. The AIIA was formed in 1924 as a branch of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) and was established as a federal body in 1933. It is the only nation-wide organisation of its kind in Australia. The AIIA achieves its mission through events, publications, educational programs and collaboration with similar organisations in Australia and overseas. It provides a forum for discussion and debate, but does not seek to formulate its own institutional views, precluded by its constitution from expressing any opinion of its own on international affairs. The AIIA provides a wide range of opportunities for the dissemination of information and free expression of views through discussion and publication. The AIIA is a federation of a number of branches which are located in seven Australian State and Territories, and a National Office in Canberra. The AIIA was ranked in the top five think tanks in the region in the 2013 Global Go To Think Tank Index: <http://gotothinktank.com/the-2013-global-go-to-think-tank-index-ggtti/>.

AUSTRALIA

LOWY INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY					
Full name of Think Tank					
Acronym	Lowy Institute	Year Established	2003	Number of Staff	40 experts
Postal Address	31 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia			Website	www.lowyinstitute.org
Functional Areas	East Asia, G20, Global Issues, International Security, Melanesia, Polling, International Economy, West Asia			Contact Email	lowyinstitute@lowyinstitute.org
Institutional Profile					
<p>The Lowy Institute is an independent, nonpartisan international policy think tank located in Sydney, Australia. Ranked as Australia's leading think tank, it provides high-quality research and distinctive perspectives on the international trends shaping Australia and the world. We deliver distinctive research programs and publications with independent perspectives on Australian foreign policy options and 'on the ground' expertise for nations interacting with the Asia Pacific region. The Lowy Institute hosts speeches by leading national and international figures and holds conferences to discuss key global issues. It aims to deepen the international policy debate in Australia and to give Australia a greater voice on the international stage. The Institute hosts national and international experts, leaders and policy advisers in politics, business, the media, other research institutions and the public to discuss ideas in an informal and stimulating environment. The Institute has close relationships with leading international think tanks and foundations to support our research and policy ideas. Our expanding networks in Australia and internationally help support the delivery of an Asia-Pacific perspective on global issues. The Institute was founded in April 2003 by Mr. Frank Lowy AC, one of Australia's leading businessmen.</p>					

AZERBAIJAN

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
Full name of Think Tank					
Acronym	CESD	Year Established	2006	Number of Staff	22

<i>Postal Address</i>	Dilara Aliyeva 115, Baku, Az1009, Azerbaijan	<i>Website</i>	www.cesd.az
<i>Functional Areas</i>	Economic and Social Reforms	<i>Contact Email</i>	info@cesd.az
<i>Institutional Profile</i>			
<p>The Center for Economic and Social Development was set up in 2005 to promote research and analysis into domestic economic and social issues for the purpose to positively influence the public policy decision-making processes. The Center is a leading Azerbaijani think tank specialized in economic and social policy issues working with and establishing bridge between the government and the various representatives of civil society. The Center positions itself in the center of the civil society having tight relationships with media, 24 communities spread around Azerbaijan, NGOs providing services at the grass-root level, international think-tanks, financial institutions and donors, and virtually all the other think tanks functioning in Azerbaijan. CESD is the top think tank in Central Asia according to University of Pennsylvania (USA) (http://gotothinktank.com/dev1/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/GoToReport2013.pdf). The prestigious US university, Harvard University, has added the Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) into its official think tank directory (http://www.hks.harvard.edu/library/research/guides/think-tanks-directory.htm) CESD is closely working with volunteers. 64 volunteers are actively involved in current activities of the Center, and we expect the figure to get larger by several times in the summer session, and the base of active volunteers involved change regularly when they get promoted more into economic research or studies abroad.</p>			

BANGLADESH

Full name of Think Tank	BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES				
Acronym	BIDS	Year Established	1971	Number of Staff	150
Postal Address	E-17, Agargaon, Sher-e- Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh			Website	www.bids-bd.org
Functional Areas	Multi-disciplinary, Policy-Oriented Research on Development Issues			Contact Email	pstodg@bids.org.bd
Institutional Profile					
<p>The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) is an autonomous public multi-disciplinary organization which conducts policy oriented research on development issues facing Bangladesh and other developing countries. Its mission is to facilitate learning in development solutions by conducting credible research, fostering policy dialogue, disseminating policy options, and developing coalitions to promote informed policy making. The Institute contributes to formulation of government policies through its interactions and participation in the policy making process, both directly and indirectly, and provision of technical and other inputs in preparing medium and long term development strategies and policies. It also provides monitoring and evaluation services for development programs and projects and suggests improvements in development outcomes.</p>					

BANGLADESH

Full name	CENTRE FOR POLICY DIALOGUE				
Acronym	CPD	Year Established	1993	Number of Staff	70
Postal Address	H # 40/C, E#32, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1209, Bangladesh			Website	www.cpd.org.bd
Functional Areas	Policy Research on Development Issues			Contact Email	rsobhan@cpd.org.bd
Institutional Profile					
<p>The Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) was established in 1993 by Professor Rehman Sobhan, its founder Chairman, in partnership with leading civil society institutions in Bangladesh, to service a growing demand originating from the civil society in Bangladesh for a more participatory and accountable development process. CPD seeks to address this felt need through organising multi-stakeholder dialogues, backed by research, on issues of critical national, regional and global importance, through dissemination of knowledge and information on key developmental issues, and by influencing the policy making processes.</p> <p>Over the past twenty years CPD has emerged as Bangladesh's premier civil society think-tank, and has established its credibility as one of the very few platforms in Bangladesh where civil society organisations, stakeholder groups and political parties, often with diverse views and perspectives, have been able to come together, over two decades, to discuss key issues of public concern and policy interest. Over the years, CPD has come to be recognized as a centre of excellence across South Asia where it has also attained credibility as a focal point for addressing issues of concern at the bilateral, regional as well as global level particularly as they pertain to least developed countries (LDC). The Centre was recognised as one of the top 228 leading think-tanks by the first global Go to Think Tank Survey in 2007, and was selected for support under the Think Tank Initiative through a globally competitive process.</p>					

BELGIUM

Full name of Think Tank	BRUEGEL				
Acronym	BRUEGEL	Year Established	2005	Number of Staff	30-50
Postal Address	Rue de la Charité 33 1210 Brussels Belgium			Website	www.bruegel.org
Functional Areas	Economic Policy			Contact Email	See website
Institutional Profile					
Bruegel is a European think tank specializing in international economics. Established in Brussels in 2005, with the support of European governments and leading corporations, Bruegel is independent and non-doctrinal. Based on an innovative model that balances public and private inputs in its governance and funding, its mission is to improve the quality of economic policy with open and fact-based research, analysis and debate. Through dual focus on analysis and impact, and dynamic relationships with policymakers at every governance level, it has established itself as a vibrant laboratory for economic policies. Bruegel intervenes at various stages in policy making: helping to set the agenda, contributing to fast-moving policy debates in real time, and evaluating policies to propose improvements.					

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Full name of Think Tank	CHINA INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES				
Acronym	CIIS	Year Established	1956	Number of Staff	150
Postal Address	No3. Toutiao, Taijichang, Beijing 100005, People's Republic of China			Website	www.ciis.org.cn
Functional Areas	World Economy, International Politics			Contact Email	See website
Institutional Profile					
China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) is the think tank of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It conducts research and analysis on a wide range of foreign policy issues. Research at the Institute is focused primarily on medium and long-term policy issues of strategic importance, particularly those concerning international politics and world economy. It also includes comments and policy recommendations on the world's major events and hot-spot issues. The Institute hosts various seminars and conferences to discuss latest international developments and advance issue-specific studies. It has constructed a world-wide scholarly and second-track exchange network, holding regular meetings with some foreign research institutions and running collaborative research projects with both domestic and foreign scholars on issues of shared interests.					

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Full name of Think Tank	INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMICS AND POLITICS CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES				
Acronym	IWEP, CASS	Year Established	1964	Number of Staff	130
Postal Address	No.5 Jianguomennei Dajie, Beijing 100732, People's Republic of China			Website	www.iwep.org.cn
Functional Areas	World Economy, International Politics			Contact Email	yyzhang@cass.org.cn
Institutional Profile					
<p>The Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) was founded in 1964 and is one of the CASS Institutes devoted to the study of international economics and politics. The Institute currently has a staff of about 130 in twelve research divisions, one laboratory, five editorial offices, eight research centres and administrative offices. The Institute also manages two national academic societies. The IWEP is engaged in policy-oriented and theoretical research, mainly covering global macro-economy, international finance, international trade, international investment, developmental economics, industrial economics, international political theory, international strategy, international political economy, global governance and world energy with a special reference to China's economic practices and policies.</p>					

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

Full name of Think Tank	NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT, PEKING UNIVERSITY				
Acronym	NSD	Year Established	1994	Number of Staff	40 faculty
Postal Address	# 5, Yiheyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, People's Republic of China			Website	www.nsd.pku.edu.cn
Functional Areas	Economics, Development Issues			Contact Email	yhuang@nsd.pku.edu.cn
Institutional Profile					
The National School of Development (NSD) of the Peking University was established in 2008, expanding the China Center for Economic Research, which was set up in 1994. The school's aim is to excel in areas of education, research and think-tank. The school currently has 40 faculty members, many of whom are nationally and internationally known. Since its establishment, NSD scholars actively participated in almost every policy debate, including those on state sector, fiscal policy, healthcare, telecommunication, exchange rate, stock market and capital account. The School's faculty members also make regular input into the policymaking process by providing policy recommendations. NSD was recently ranked among top five think-tanks in China in terms of professional influences in areas of economic policy, urbanization, etc.					

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GERMANY

Full name of Think Tank	ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE				
Acronym	EI	Year Established	1995	Number of Staff	150
Postal Address	Pfalzburger Str. 43-44, 10717 Berlin, Germany			Website	www.ecologic.eu
Functional Areas	Environment			Contact Email	berlin@ecologic.eu
Institutional Profile					
<p>Ecologic Institute is a trans-disciplinary research organisation, whose main focus is environmental research. The scientists at Ecologic Institute prepare political analyses and assessment reports. As a private, independent institute, Ecologic Institute dedicates itself to working on the social-political aspects of sustainability research and bringing new knowledge into the field of environmental policy. Innovative research approaches, practical relevance, and a trans-disciplinary working style ensure the excellent scientific quality and societal relevance of Ecologic Institute’s work. This work encompasses the entire spectrum of environmental topics, including the integration of environmental issues in other political fields. Ecologic Institute was founded in 1995 and is a partner in the networks of the European Environmental Policy and the Ecological Research Network (Ecornet). Today, around 150 employees are working in international and inter-disciplinary project teams. Since its founding, Ecologic Institute has built a reputation for excellence in trans-disciplinary and policy-relevant research. Through its participation in large-scale international collaborations, Ecologic Institute increases the relevance of its project results and improves communication among scientists, policymakers and the public. Ecologic Institute is officially recognised to be in the public interest. Donations to Ecologic Institute are tax-deductible.</p>					

INDIA

Full name of Think Tank	INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH				
Acronym	IEG	Year Established	1958	Number of Staff	120
Postal Address	University Delhi Enclave, North Campus, Delhi 110 007, India			Website	www.iegindia.org

<i>Functional Areas</i>	Economics, Agriculture, Environment, Health, Demography, Social Issues	<i>Contact Email</i>	diroffice@iegindia.org
<i>Institutional Profile</i>			
<p>The Institute of Economic Growth is an autonomous, multidisciplinary Centre for advanced research and training. Widely recognized as Centre of excellence, it is one of India's leading academic institutions in the fields of economic and social development. Established in 1985 by VKRV Rao, its faculty of about 30 social scientists (economists, demographers and sociologists) and a large body of supporting research staff focus on emerging and often cutting-edge areas of social and policy concern. Many past and current faculty members are internationally renowned and award-winning scholars. IEG's research falls into themes such as agriculture and rural development, environment and resource economics; globalization and trade; industry, labour and welfare; macro-economic policy and modeling; population and development; health policy; and social change and social structure. In addition, the Institute organizes regular training programmes for the trainee officers of the Indian Economic Service. The Institute's faculty members also supervise doctoral students from India and abroad, provide regular policy inputs, and engage with government, civil society and international organisations. Over the years IEG has hosted many renowned international scholars, including Nobel Laureates Elinor Ostrom, Amartya Sen, and James J. Heckman.</p>			

INDONESIA

Full name of Think Tank	ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR ASEAN AND EAST ASIA				
Acronym	ERIA	Year Established	2008	Number of Staff	50+
Postal Address	Sentral Senayan II, 6F, Jalan Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno, Senayan, Jakarta Pusat 10270, Indonesia			Website	www.eria.org
Functional Areas	Regional Economic Integration			Contact Email	info@eria.org
Institutional Profile					
ERIA is an international organization established by a formal agreement among 16 Heads of Government at the Third East Asia Summit in Singapore on 21 November 2007. It works closely with both the ASEAN Secretariat and 16 research institutes in EAS countries to provide intellectual and analytical research and policy recommendations. The ERIA Headquarters is based in ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia. These research and policy recommendations are expected to help in the deliberation of the leaders and ministers during their meetings and the East Asia and ASEAN Summits. As its activity is highly recognized in those regions, ERIA ranks 30th among the world’s “Top 50 International Economic Policy Think Tanks” according to the 2013 Global Go To Think Tanks Index Report. ERIA is the only think tank in ASEAN to be honored in this category. ERIA conducts research under three pillars, namely “Deepening Economic Integration”, “Narrowing Development Gaps”, and “Sustainable Development”. Studies cover a wide range of areas such as trade and investment, globalization, SME promotion, human resource and infrastructure development, and energy issues.					

JAPAN



Full name of Think Tank	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CABINET OFFICE, GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN				
Acronym	ESRI	Year Established	2001	Number of Staff	136
Postal Address	3-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8970, Japan			Website	http://www.esri.go.jp
Functional Areas	Economics, Social Issues, National Accounts, Statistics			Contact Email	
Institutional Profile					
The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) was founded in January 2001 as part of the Cabinet Office with the expansion of the functions and scale of the Economic Planning Agency's Economic Research Institute under the reorganization of Japan's central government ministries and agencies. Known as the "forum for knowledge" for the Cabinet, the Cabinet Office is in charge of key administrative issues. As the Cabinet Office's think tank, the ESRI could rightly be called the "forum for knowledge" within the "forum for knowledge" because the ESRI links theory with policy. The main role of the ESRI is to strengthen its functions as a policy research institute by conducting theoretical and experimental research related to economic activities and policies, social activities, and other issues. The ESRI also trains and develops human resources to spearhead policy research. In addition, the ESRI compiles and publishes estimates for the gross domestic product (GDP) and other statistics in the System of National Accounts (SNA). The ESRI publishes both the Preliminary Quarterly GDP Estimates and the Annual Report on National Accounts. Moreover, the ESRI compiles and publishes the Coincident Index and other business statistics.					

JAPAN

Full name of Think Tank	INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES-JAPAN EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATION				
Acronym	IDE-JETRO	Year Established	1958	Number of Staff	197
Postal Address	3-2-2 Wakaba, Mihama-ku, Chiba-shi, Chiba, Japan			Website	http://www.ide.go.jp/English/index.html
Functional Areas	Economics, Development Issues			Contact Email	rmo@ide.go.jp
Institutional Profile					
Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) is a government-affiliated research institute based in Chiba Japan. Its mission is to advance understanding of economic, political, and social issues in developing economies, and its research focuses on area studies and development studies including international trade. About 140 researchers are working in the institute building in Chiba as well as around the world conducting grounded research on site guided by the institute’s principle called “three localisms”, which are local stays, local languages, and local sources. Through its research, IDE-JETRO contributes insights to the government and the public not only on economic development and regional trends in economy and politics but also on issues such as conflicts and peace, environment, human rights, population, urbanization, and social simulation. IDE-JETRO also conducts joint research with international and overseas organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, OECD, UNIDO, the US International Trade Commission, and more than several foreign governments and universities.					

JAPAN

Full name of Think Tank	THE JAPAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
Acronym	JIIA	Year Established	1959	Number of Staff	47
Postal Address	Toranomon Mitsui Bldg.3F, 3-8-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0013, Japan			Website	http://www2.jiia.or.jp
Functional Areas	Foreign Policy			Contact Email	See website
Institutional Profile					
<p>The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) is a private, nonpartisan policy think-tank focused on foreign affairs and security issues. JIIA was founded in 1959 by Mr. Shigeru Yoshida who is regarded as one of the greatest Prime Ministers in the post-war Japan, and has since been actively engaged in research activities on foreign and security policies. In addition to a wide range of research projects, the institute promotes dialogues and joint studies with other institutions and experts, makes policy recommendations to the government, and disseminates information to the public both in Japan and abroad. Its close contacts with the Japanese policy making circles and its wide networks with business, media and research institutes at home and abroad ensures the policy relevance of its research and recommendations. The topics of recent research projects include Japanese Diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific Age, Rising Challenge for the Japan-U.S. Alliance in the Global Commons, etc.</p>					

JAPAN

Full name of Think Tank	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY RESEARCH INSTITUTE				
Acronym	JICA-RI	Year Established	2008	Number of Staff	70
Postal Address	10-5 Ichigaya Honmuracho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433, Japan			Website	http://jica-ri.jica.go.jp/ja/index.html
Functional Areas	Economics, Development Issues			Contact Email	ditrs-pr@jica.go.jp
Institutional Profile					
Established in 2008, the JICA-RI is a research wing of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), implementing applied research aimed at supporting the Agency to deliver effective development cooperation while utilizing the wealth of experience and know-how it has accumulated as a development assistance organization. Principal research areas include peace and development, growth and poverty reduction, environment and development/climate change, and aid strategy. Through the joint work of academic researchers and JICA's development practitioners, the institute has been engaged in research activities in collaboration with a wide range of international partners, such as the Brookings Institution, the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), the Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), the Korea International					

Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), and has been producing an increasing number of research publications and policy documents.

KAZAKHSTAN

Full name of Think Tank	ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE				
Acronym	ERI	Year Established	1961	Number of Staff	
Postal Address	No. 35 street, 7 porch, Astana, 010000? Republic of Kazakhstan			Website	http://www.economy.kz/en/
Functional Areas	Macroeconomics, Statistics, SMEs			Contact Email	eri@economy.kz
Institutional Profile					
Economic Research Institute (ERI) under the Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning is a leading think tank in Kazakhstan, which actively participates in the development of major government programs and laws, in the evaluation of the economic situation in the country and in the development of recommendations and implementation plans for the strategies objectives of macro-economic and spatial development of the country over the medium and long term periods. In addition to helping develop small- and medium-sized businesses, the Economic Research Institute’s scope includes: (i) Macro-economic forecasting; (ii) Forecasting where population growth will occur; (iii) Helping the government develop economic programs; (iv) Helping the government reduce the paperwork needed to start businesses; (v) Helping move the customs union consisting of Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus from a trade bloc to an economic common market; (vi) Helping organize world-class economic conferences in Kazakhstan.					

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Full name of Think Tank	KOREA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND MANAGEMENT				
Acronym	KDI School	Year Established	1998	Number of Staff	
Postal Address	87, Hoegi-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea			Website	www.kdischool.ac.kr
Functional Areas	Public policy training			Contact Email	admissions@kdischool.ac.kr
Institutional Profile					
Korea Development Institute (KDI) is a leading Korean economic think tank that has played a pivotal role in economic and social progress. KDI was established in 1971 as Korea’s first public think tank in the field of economics, humanities, and social sciences with the mission to support Korea’s sustained development with the requisite policy analysis, recommendations and guidance. Being an integral part of Korea’s development model, KDI has continued to make contributions to the formulation and implementation of key public policies					

over a comprehensive range of areas such as macro-economy, finance, industry, fiscal policy and social policy. The **KDI School of Public Policy and Management** opened in 1998 with the mission of fostering global leaders in the public and private sectors at home and abroad. Since then the KDI School has achieved remarkable growth with its inaugural group of 55 students increasing to about 300 in 2011. The quality of educational programs and faculty now rivals other internationally renowned institutions, and alumni play active roles in diverse sectors including government, public agencies, finance, media, other enterprises, and international organizations. The KDI School, by securing a faculty pool with outstanding policy research records, strives to create a rich and interdisciplinary curriculum which combines state-of-the-art theories and the practices of policymaking and implementation. The KDI School enjoys extensive partnerships with distinguished universities and research institutes around the world for student exchange and other academic programs.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Full name of Think Tank	KOREA INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY				
Acronym	KIEP	Year Established	1990	Number of Staff	220
Postal Address	246 Yangjaedae-ro, Seocho-ku, Seoul 137-747, Republic of Korea			Website	www.kiep.go.kr
Functional Areas	International Economic Policy			Contact Email	parkhm@kiep.go.kr
Institutional Profile					
KIEP was founded in 1990 as a government-funded economic research institute. It is a leading institute concerning the international economy and its relationship with Korea. KIEP advises the government on all major international economic policy issues and serves as a warehouse of information on Korea's international economic policies. Further, KIEP carries out research by request from outside institutions and organizations on all areas of the Korean and international economies by request. KIEP possesses highly knowledgeable economic research staff. Now numbering over 181, our staff includes 54 research fellows with PhDs in economics from international graduate programs, supported by more than 74 researchers. Our efforts are augmented by our affiliates, the Korea Economic Institute of America (KEI) in Washington, D.C. and the KIEP Beijing office, which provide crucial and timely information on local economies. KIEP has been designated by the government as its Center for International Development Cooperation and the National APEC Study Center. KIEP also maintains a wide network of prominent local and international economists and business people who contribute their expertise on individual projects. KIEP continually strives to increase its coverage and grasp of world economic events, and expanding cooperative relations has been an important part of these efforts.					

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

KOREA INSTITUTE OF FINANCE					
Full name of Think Tank	KOREA INSTITUTE OF FINANCE				
Acronym	KIF	Year Established	1990	Number of Staff	100
Postal Address	KFB Bldg. 5~8th Floor, 19 Myeong-Dong 11 Gil, Jung-Gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 100-021			Website	http://www.kif.re.kr/kif2/eng/main/

<i>Functional Areas</i>	Economics and Finance	<i>Contact Email</i>	ycho@kif.re.kr
Institutional Profile			
<p>The Korea Institute of Finance (KIF) was founded in 1990 to provide expert analysis for the development of Korea's financial sector and financial policy through systematic research and analysis of domestic and international financial systems, policy options, and the management of domestic and international financial institutions. The KIF was the first institute of its kind in Korea. Through in-depth research on both short- and long-term issues, the KIF seeks out future-oriented financial policy schemes and devises concrete, feasible strategies for the development of Korea's financial industry. The KIF continues to evolve into an institution that leads research operations for the advancement of the financial industry and the realization of the 'Information Age' throughout the financial sector. The KIF is located in Seoul, Korea.</p>			

MALAYSIA

Full name of Think Tank	INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, MALAYSIA				
Acronym	ISIS	Year Established	1983	Number of Staff	56
Postal Address	NO. 1, Pesiaran Sultan Salahuddin, P.O. BOX 12424, 50778 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia			Website	www.isis.org.my
Functional Areas	International Relations, Defense, Economics, Technology			Contact Email	info@isis.org.my
Institutional Profile					
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia's was established on April 8, 1983. As an autonomous and non-profit organisation, ISIS is engaged in objective and independent policy research. ISIS Malaysia's areas of interest are: 1. Defense, Security and Foreign Affairs; 2. National and International Economic Affairs; 3. Nation-Building; 4. Technology, Innovation, Environment and Sustainability; 5. International Understanding and Cooperation. Objectives of ISIS include: 1. To undertake research in the five central areas of research as well as to conduct long-term analysis of public policies on national and international issues; 2. To facilitate dialogue on important national and international issues through the organization of seminars, conferences and other activities between key stakeholders; 3. To provide channels for key stakeholders from the various fields to exchange opinions and research in an open and constructive atmosphere; 4. To disseminate information on research findings and other pertinent activities undertaken by or on behalf of the Institute; 5. To provide library facilities on relevant subjects pertaining to national and international issues; 6. To collaborate and cooperate with other bodies within or outside Malaysia for the furtherance of its objectives; 7. To assist and guide students and researchers to conduct research on national and international issues.					

MALAYSIA

<i>Full name of</i>	MALAYSIA INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
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Think Tank					
Acronym	MIER	Year Established	1985	Number of Staff	22
Postal Address	JKR 606, Jalan Bukit Petaling, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia			Website	www.mier.org.my
Functional Areas	Economics			Contact Email	admin@mier.po.my
Institutional Profile					
<p>The Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER) undertakes independent and high quality problem-oriented research on economic, financial and business issues facing the country and provides advice on macroeconomic management, development and future economic perspectives. In undertaking this task, the Institute seeks to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serve as a bridge between the government, the private sector and the universities, and become a focal point for economic, financial and business research in the country;• Undertake economic research projects commissioned by clients in the public and private sectors;• Collaborate with other research institutes, at home and abroad, on topics of relevance to the country;• Publish and disseminate the results of its research work, and organize symposia and conferences to promote exchange of ideas and views;• Provide occasional training for officials from government agencies and private sector organizations; <p>In recent years, the above goals have been extended to cater for the research and training needs of countries outside Malaysia as well.</p>					

MONGOLIA

Full name of Think Tank	ECONOMIC POLICY AND COMPETITIVENESS RESEARCH CENTER				
Acronym	EPCRC	Year Established	2010	Number of Staff	
Postal Address	Central tower 1010a Sukhbaatar Square Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia			Website	http://ecrc.mn
Functional Areas	Economics, Business, Competitiveness			Contact Email	info@ecrc.mn
Institutional Profile					
Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center (EPCRC) is a Think Tank which was established in 2010 under the auspices of the President of Mongolia Ts. Elbergdorj but fully funded by the private sector. Our member companies are the biggest and innovative companies like Newcom Group, MCS, Just Group, Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia, Mobicom. World Bank, Swiss Development Agency for Cooperation and Development, Asia Development Bank, Asia Foundation and GIZ are supporting the research work of the EPCRC. The main research product is the Mongolia in World Competitiveness report which has been produced every year since 2010. Other products are The provincial competitiveness report, Macroeconomic overview (monthly), Banking sector analysis (quarterly), The condition of Russian and Chinese Mining companies in Mongolia and many other. EPCRC is organizing different kind of international workshops and roundtable meetings among others with the World Economic Forum (Davos) the Responsible Mineral Development (since 2010), Water Initiative (since 2011) and Partnering against Corruption Initiative (since 2011). Every year the EPCRC is co-organizing the Mongolia Economic Forum where decision makers, academia, civil society, private companies and international organizations come together to talk about the economic situation of Mongolia.					

NEPAL

Full name of Think Tank	INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT STUDIES				
Acronym	IIDS	Year Established	1990	Number of Staff	35
Postal Address	Manmohan Marg, Mandikhatar, PO Box 2254, Kathmandu, Nepal			Website	www.iids.org.np
Functional Areas	Economics, Agriculture, Climate Change, Food Security, Governance			Contact Email	info@iids.org.np
Institutional Profile					
Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS) is a non-governmental, non-profit research institute registered under Societies Registration Act 1977. Established on 25 November 1990, IIDS is a successor to the Integrated Development Systems (IDS) founded in 1979. The mission of IIDS is to contribute to identification, analysis, understanding and response to major development policy issues facing the country. The objective of IIDS is to contribute to more informed public policy and action by conducting empirically based, policy-oriented research on Nepal's economic and social development in national, regional and international context; to foster informed debate and discussion on key development issues facing the nation; to provide training and technical assistance for governmental and non-governmental agencies in areas of the institute's expertise; and to facilitate access to and exchange of experience with institutions within and outside the country. IIDS has carried out a large number of studies on policy and action research over the past two decades.					

PAKISTAN

Full name of Think Tank	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE				
Acronym	SDPI	Year Established	1992	Number of Staff	158
Postal Address	38 Embassy Road, G-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan			Website	www.sdpi.org
Functional Areas	Economics, Development Issues, Environment, Foreign Policy, Security			Contact Email	ed@sdpi.org
Institutional Profile					

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is a premier policy think tank of Pakistan, established in 1992 on the recommendations of National Conservation Strategy, which highlighted the need for an independent think tank to serve as a source of expertise for policy analysis, policy intervention, and policy program advisory services. Thus SDPI is a centre of excellence for sustainable development (defined as the enhancement of peace, social justice and well-being, within and across generations) research, policy linkages and outreach, and capacity enhancement in Pakistan. It is hub of trans-disciplinary research on gender, environment, economy, foreign policy, non-traditional security threats, food security, education, health, regional economic integration, energy, and societal transformation issues. SDPI serves on different public and private sector policy making forums and thus bridges research-policy gap. It is also active in track-II dialogue between Pakistan and India; and between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It has its own on-line TV (SDTV), which is a major tool for policy outreach. SDPI is a part of IDRC funded Think-Tank Initiative since 2010.

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES					
Full name of Think Tank					
Acronym	PIDS	Year Established	1977	Number of Staff	93
Postal Address	NEDA Makati Building, 106 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati City, Philippines			Website	www.pids.gov.ph
Functional Areas	Economics, Development Issues, Labor Market, Agriculture, Environment			Contact Email	gllanto@mail.pids.gov.ph
Institutional Profile					
PIDS is a non-stock, non-profit government institution engaged in long-term policy-oriented research to assist the government in planning and policy formulation. It serves the Filipino people by conducting rigorous analysis of development issues and providing policy advice to government and legislators in pursuit of sustained and inclusive growth. It maintains its independence as a policy think-tank through its Board of Trustees and open dissemination of research outputs to the public. It also maintains a Socio-Economic Research Portal, an online repository of completed, on-going and pipeline research on economic development and policymaking, that links various socio-economic studies implemented by various research institutions, government agencies and academe. The current Policy Research Agenda has the following research themes: 1. Economic Policy Choices: Macroeconomic policies, fiscal issues, trade, industry, labor, agriculture, land and agrarian reform, regulatory structures, environment, labor markets, competition policy; 2. Policies for Sustainable Human Development: social protection, education, health policies; 3. Institutional Development and Good Governance: political economy, institutions.					

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ANALYTICAL CENTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	
Full name of Think Tank	

Acronym	ACRF	Year Established	1959	Number of Staff	190
Postal Address	12, Prospekt Akademika Sakharova, Moscow, 107078, Russian Federation			Website	www.ac.gov.ru
Functional Areas	Socio-economic issues			Contact Email	chinarikhina@ac.gov.ru
Institutional Profile					
The Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation is the source of prompt expert views on a wide range of socio-economic development issues of the country. The efforts of the Analytical Center are concentrated on providing operational, informational and analytical support; expert support of government's decisions on major issues of socio-economic development in the areas of finance, transport, industry, utilities, natural resources, environmental protection, education, health, innovation, information technologies, etc. Particular attention is paid to energy, fiscal policy, agriculture and strategic planning, in which the Analytical Center has established itself as a center of expertise. The Analytical Center was established in December 2005 and became the successor of the Working Center for Economic Reforms at the Government of the Russian Federation and the Center for Economic Forecasting at the Government of the Russian Federation. These centers were established in the early 1990s to replace the main computer center of the USSR State Planning Committee, which existed from 1959 to 1991. The Analytical Center is given the task of making recommendations on priority issues of economic policy and economic reforms, information-analytical support of the government, examination of concepts and programs for socio-economic development of the country, and short-term forecasting.					

SRI LANKA

Full name of Think Tank	INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES OF SRI LANKA				
Acronym	IPS	Year Established	1990	Number of Staff	60
Postal Address	100/20, Independence Avenue, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka			Website	www.ips.lk
Functional Areas	Economic Policy			Contact Email	ips@ips.lk
Institutional Profile					
<p>Established by an Act of Parliament in December 1988 and formally set up as a legal entity by gazette notification in April 1990, the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) was designed to conduct economic policy analysis in Sri Lanka. Today, the IPS has established itself as the foremost economic policy research institute in the country and has gained recognition in the South Asian region for its independence and excellence in economic policy research. Since its inception, the IPS has had considerable autonomy in setting and implementing its research programme. The Institute is managed by a Board of Governors and the Executive Director. Its institutional structure has allowed the IPS to acquire a unique position as an authoritative and independent voice in economic policy analysis enabling it to work closely with a cross-section of stakeholders including the government, private sector, academia and civil society.</p>					

THAILAND

Full name of Think Tank	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT				
Acronym	ITD	Year Established	2000	Number of Staff	
Postal Address	Witthayaphatthana Bldg Chulalongkorn University Wang Mai, Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand			Website	http://www.itd.or.th/home-en
Functional Areas	Economics, Trade, Development Issues			Contact Email	info@itd.or.th
Institutional Profile					
International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD) During the Tenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD X) held in Bangkok in February 2000, the Royal Thai Government and UNCTAD signed a Cooperation Agreement establishing the International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD) on 17 February 2000. The institute was officially inaugurated on 1 May 2002 during the Mid-Term Review Conference of UNCTAD X, hosted by the Thai Government. ITD is a non-profit legal entity established under the Thai Law as a public organization under the Royal Decree 2001. ITD is governed by Board of Directors and has Executive Director as its chief administrator. Visions to be a center of knowledge and academic services on trade and development in the Asian region.					

THAILAND

Full name of Think Tank	THAILAND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE				
Acronym	TDRI	Year Established	1984	Number of Staff	100
Postal Address	565 Ramkhammaeng 39 (Thepleela) Wangthonglang Bangkok 10310 Thailand			Website	http://tdri.or.th/en
Functional Areas	Economics, Development Issues			Contact Email	webmaster@tdri.or.th
Institutional Profile					
The Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) was established as a public policy research institute in 1984 with main funding from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Its legal form is that of a private non-profit foundation. Through commissioned research, the institute provides independent policy advice to various public. Our areas of expertise include macroeconomics forecast, international trade and investment, agriculture, environment, science and technology, transport and telecommunications, economic regulation, etc. Our clients compose of government departments, semi-autonomous state agencies, enterprises and to a lesser extent, UN organizations such as the ADB, the World Bank, WIPO and UNCTAD. TDRI has an outstanding reputation of being a truly independent economic think-tank.					


Participants Biographies and Contact Details


ADB Institute

Full name of Think Tank	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INSTITUTE				
Acronym	ADB	Year Established	1996	Number of Staff	60
Postal Address	Kasumigaseki Building 8F 3-2-5, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6008, Japan			Website	www.adbi.org
Functional Areas	Economics and Finance			Contact Email	See website
Institutional Profile					
ADB is recognized as the leader in the creation and sharing of knowledge on economic development in the Asia and Pacific region. ADBI conducts research and capacity building and training activities that contribute to the Asian Development Bank’s overall objective of poverty reduction. ADBI focuses on medium- to long-term development issues of strategic importance to senior policymakers. The objectives of ADBI, as set forth in its Statute, are to identify effective development strategies and to improve the capacity of agencies and organizations in developing member countries. ADBI strives to be demand-driven and to respond to important challenges affecting many stakeholders in the region in a timely, operationally relevant, and policy-oriented fashion. ADBI increases the impact of its activities by working closely with leading think tanks to shape the debate on key emerging issues and to develop sound and practical recommendations regarding policy reforms. ADBI ensures the quality of its research and capacity building and training programs by pursuing excellence and originality in areas where it has an unmatched strategic advantage, such as the analysis of emerging policy issues from a regional perspective.					


AFGHANISTAN				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Joyenda	<i>First Name</i>	Ahmad Mir
	<i>Institution</i>	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)		
	<i>Position</i>	Deputy Director	<i>Country</i>	Afghanistan


	<i>Email</i>	joyenda@areu.org.af	<i>Phone</i>	+93 7 9932 4892
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Mir Ahmad Joyenda is Deputy Director of the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit in charge for Communications and Advocacy. From 2005-2010, Mr. Joyenda served as a member of the Afghan parliament, and deputy speaker of the international relations committee. In 2011, he joined AREU and has worked on increasing the outreach and policy impact of AREU's research throughout Afghanistan. Mr. Joyenda is also serving as the chairman of the Foundation for Culture and Civil Society in Afghanistan. His work focuses on development of civil society and restoring Afghanistan's culture.</p>				


AUSTRALIA				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Kimpton	<i>First Name</i>	Zara Margaret
	<i>Institution</i>	Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA)		
	<i>Position</i>	National Vice President	<i>Country</i>	Australia
	<i>Email</i>	zkimpton@internationalaffairs.org.au	<i>Phone</i>	+61 418 302 818
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Zara Kimpton OAM is the National Vice President of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. She joined the council of AIIA Victoria in 1997 and served as President from 2003 to 2006. She has a history in stockbroking, banking, mining and investment. She is also a joint proprietor of a rural enterprise in northern Victoria. She was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) in 2011 for her service to international relations through executive roles with AIIA Victoria.</p>				


AUSTRALIA				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Connelly	<i>First Name</i>	Aaron L.
	<i>Institution</i>	Lowy Institute for International Policy (LIIP)		
	<i>Position</i>	Research Fellow	<i>Country</i>	Australia
	<i>Email</i>	aconnelly@lowyinstitute.org	<i>Phone</i>	+61 2 8238 9120
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Aaron L. Connelly is a Research Fellow in the East Asia Program at the Lowy Institute for International Policy, where he focuses on Southeast Asia, and Indonesia in particular. Prior to joining the Lowy Institute, Aaron worked at Albright Stonebridge Group, a commercial diplomacy consultancy headquartered in Washington, as a researcher at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, and as a Fulbright Scholar at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta. Aaron holds master's from Georgetown and a bachelor's from George Washington University. He also studied philosophy, politics and economics at Pembroke College, Oxford.</p>				
AZERBAIJAN				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Bayramov	<i>First Name</i>	Vugar
	<i>Institution</i>	Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD)		

	<i>Position</i>	Chairman of Board	<i>Country</i>	Azerbaijan
	<i>Email</i>	vugarbayramov@cesd.az	<i>Phone</i>	+994 1 2597 0691
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Vugar Bayramov is well-known economist in Azerbaijan. He is the alumni of Washington University (USA), he has Ph.D. in economics. Bayramov is Co-Chair of EU Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum. In 2010, Bayramov was named one of the most 500 influential Muslims in the world by The Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre (RISSC) in Jordan. His papers/books have been translated into 25 languages. He was selected as "Person of Year in Azerbaijan" by leading radio channel's survey in 2009. Mr Bayramov is the author of Anti-Crisis Concept of Azerbaijan Republic where stated policy recommendations adapted by the government.</p>				

BANGLADESH				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Mujeri	<i>First Name</i>	Mustafa Kamal
	<i>Institution</i>	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)		
	<i>Position</i>	Director General	<i>Country</i>	Bangladesh
	<i>Email</i>	mujeri48@gmail.com	<i>Phone</i>	+88 02 9116959
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Mustafa K. Mujeri - A graduate from Rajshahi University, obtained Ph.D. in Economics from McMaster University in Canada in 1978. Before joining as the Director General of the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) in 2009, he served as the Chief Economist of the Bangladesh Bank (the country's central bank), as Advisor of UNDP in Cambodia; Director Research of the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, as a Visiting Faculty at the Department of Economics, University of Queensland, as National Expert in the Bangladesh Planning Commission; and as Associate Professor of Economics, Rajshahi University. He has published extensively in national and international journals.</p>				

BANGLADESH				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Sobhan	<i>First Name</i>	Rehman
	<i>Institution</i>	Centre For Policy Dialogue (CPD)		
	<i>Position</i>	Chairman	<i>Country</i>	Bangladesh
	<i>Email</i>	rsobhan@cpd.org.bd	<i>Phone</i>	+ 880-2-9133199
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Professor Rehman Sobhan has served as a Professor of Economics, Dhaka University, Member, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Director General, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Visiting Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, Member, of the Advisory Council of the President of Bangladesh, Founder and Chairman, Centre for Policy Dialogue. Professor Sobhan has held a number of important professional positions which include President, Bangladesh Economic Association, Member, U.N. Committee for Development Planning and Member of the Executive Committee of the International Economic Association. He was actively associated with the Bengali nationalist movement in the 1960s and the Bangladesh liberation struggle in 1971. He has published a large number of books, research monographs and articles in professional journals, relating to the political economy of development. His latest published work is on <i>Challenging the Injustice of Poverty: Agendas for Inclusive Development in South Asia</i>.</p>				

BELGIUM				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Labib	<i>First Name</i>	Pauline
	<i>Institution</i>	Bruegel		
	<i>Position</i>	Development Manager	<i>Country</i>	Belgium
	<i>Email</i>	Pauline.labib@bruegel.org	<i>Phone</i>	+32 2 227 42 90
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Pauline, a French citizen, joined Bruegel in January 2013 as the Development Manager, with the mission to expand the Membership Programme and develop new funding channels for Bruegel. She acquired experience in fundraising and partnership management at a variety of cultural organizations in Paris, Rome, and New York, where she lived for five years. Prior to joining Bruegel, she was working as the External Affairs Coordinator of the French Institute Alliance Française (FIAF) in New York. She holds an MA in Arts Administration from New York University, an MA in Modern History from Université Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne, and a BA in History and Political Science from Université Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne.</p>				

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Ruan	<i>First Name</i>	Zongze
	<i>Institution</i>	China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)		
	<i>Position</i>	Vice President,	<i>Country</i>	China
	<i>Email</i>	ruanzongze@ciis.org.cn	<i>Phone</i>	+86 01 08511 9505
<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Dr. Ruan Zongze : Vice President and senior research fellow at CIIS, Editor-in-Chief of the CIIS journal - China International Studies. Prior to that, he was Minister Counselor for Policy at the Embassy of the PRC in the United States from July 2007 through December 2011. He was appointed as Vice President at CIIS from 2002 to 2007. From 1996 to 2000, Mr. Ruan served as Second and First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in the UK. From 1992 to 1993, he was also a visiting fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies, the University of London in the UK. His areas of research include Chinese foreign policy, American foreign policy, Sino-US relations and international security.</p>				

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Rong	<i>First Name</i>	Ying
	<i>Institution</i>	Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, Japan		
	<i>Position</i>	Minister-Counsellor	<i>Country</i>	China
	<i>Email</i>	yingrong@ciis.org.cn	<i>Phone</i>	+813-3403-3388#8608
<i>Short Bio</i>				

Ying Rong, Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of China in Tokyo. Previously, Dr. Rong was Vice-President of China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) from 2008-2011.

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

	<i>Last Name</i>	Wang	<i>First Name</i>	Jia
	<i>Institution</i>	China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)		
	<i>Position</i>	Deputy Director, Office of International Exchanges	<i>Country</i>	China
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Short Bio

Ms. Wang Jia got her Master Degree in Bradford University of UK in 2004, and in the same year she joined the China Institute of International Studies.


CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

	<i>Last Name</i>	Gao	<i>First Name</i>	Haihong
	<i>Institution</i>	Department of International Finance, Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)		
	<i>Position</i>	Director	<i>Country</i>	China
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Short Bio

Professor and director of the Department of International Finance, IWEP, CASS; Leading fellow of CASS project "Reform of International Financial System and China's Options", and China's National Social Science Fund project "G20 and Global Financial Governance"; Standing director of the council of China Society of World Economy; Visiting scholar at UC, Davis and visiting fellow at ISEAS. Recent publications include: The International Financial System: Reform and Reconstruction (co-authored book); The RMB Internationalisation (co-authored BIS paper); Optimal Currency Area: An Empirical Study on Selected East Asian Economies (Journal of World Economy).


CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

	<i>Last Name</i>	Huang	<i>First Name</i>	Yiping
	<i>Institution</i>	National School of Development, Peking University (CCER)		
	<i>Position</i>	Professor of Economics	<i>Country</i>	China
	<i>Email</i>	yhuang@nsd.pku.edu.cn	<i>Phone</i>	

Short Bio

Huang Yiping is professor of economics at the National School of Development, Peking University. His research focuses on macroeconomic policy and international finance. He is the Rio Tinto Adjunct Professor in the Chinese Economy at the Australian National University (ANU) and a member of the China Finance 40 Forum. He is also Editor of *China Economic Journal* and an Associate Editor of *Asian Economic Policy Review*. Previously, he was a policy analyst at the Research Center for Rural Development of the State Council, senior lecturer of economics at the ANU, General Mills International Visiting Professor of Economics and Finance at the Columbia Business School, Managing Director and Chief Asia Economist for Citigroup, Chief Economist for Caixin Media Group, and Barclays' Managing Director and Chief Economist for Emerging Asia. He received his Master of Economics from Renmin University of China and PhD in Economics from ANU.


GERMANY

	<i>Last Name</i>	Kraemer	<i>First Name</i>	Andreas
	<i>Institution</i>	Ecologic Institute		
	<i>Position</i>	Director, CEO	<i>Country</i>	Germany
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Short Bio

Diplom-Ingenieur (Environmental Technology); Founding Director and CEO, Ecologic Institute, Berlin; Founding Chairman, Ecologic Institute, Washington DC; Adjunct Professor (Duke University);. R. Andreas Kraemer has been Founding Director of Ecologic Institute in Berlin, Germany, since 1995 and Founding Chairman of Ecologic Institute US in Washington DC since 2008. He has been researcher, teacher, and policy advisor on environment and resources, climate and energy, international relations and global affairs for nearly 30 years. He is also Adjunct Professor of German Studies at Duke University and Manager (pro bono) of the Konrad von Moltke Fund.



INDIA


	<i>Last Name</i>	Panda	<i>First Name</i>	Manoj Kumar
	<i>Institution</i>	Institute of Economic Growth (IEG)		
	<i>Position</i>	Director	<i>Country</i>	India
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Short Bio

Prof. Manoj Panda is Director of Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. He has earlier served as Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad and as Professor of Economics at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. His research areas span analysis of macroeconomic trends and prospects, evaluation of alternative trade and fiscal policy options from the point of view of growth and distribution, development and application of computable general equilibrium (CGE) models, measurement and policy issues in poverty and human development, and interaction of carbon emission with economic growth.

INDONESIA


	<i>Last Name</i>	Iwata	<i>First Name</i>	Yasushi
	<i>Institution</i>	Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)		
	<i>Position</i>	General Manager	<i>Country</i>	Indonesia
	<i>Email</i>	Yasushi.iwata@eria.org	<i>Phone</i>	+62-21-5797-4460
<i>Short Bio</i>				
He joined Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan in 1991, and has worked in Taipei, Yangon and Shanghai mainly for facilitating Japanese companies' business there. He has served as Director of Taipei Office in Interchange Association in 1996, the First Secretary in Japan Embassy in Myanmar in 2001 and later as Vice President, JETRO Shanghai in 2006. He has taken over the administration of ERIA when the organisation is still in its early years. He has been instrumental in expanding the institution's profile in the region.				
JAPAN				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Nishikawa	<i>First Name</i>	Masao
	<i>Institution</i>	Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan (ESRI)		
	<i>Position</i>	President	<i>Country</i>	Japan
	<i>Email</i>	masao.nishikawa@cao.go.jp	<i>Phone</i>	+81-3-3581-0387
<i>Short Bio</i>				
Born in Tokyo, 1958; Education: BA in Economics, University of Tokyo, 1980; Ph.D. in Economics, University of Hawaii at Mano, 1989; MBA, Johns Hopkins University, 2000 1980 Joined in Economic Planning Agency(EPA), Government of Japan, 1987-1989 Dispatched as the Researcher abroad in the East-West Center, Hawaii 1995-1996 Secretary to the Minister of State for Economic Planning, EPA 1997-2000 Economic Counselor, Embassy of Japan, Washington D.C., Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2001-2002 Director for Economic, Fiscal and Monetary Policy, Cabinet Office(CAO) 2012-2013 Director-General for Economic and Social System, CAO 2014- President, Economic and Social Research Institute, CAO				

JAPAN				
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	<i>Position</i>	Executive Vice President	<i>Country</i>	Japan
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
Daisuke Hiratsuka is born in 1954 currently Executive Vice President of Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) in charge of the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE). He joined to the IDE in 1979. He published numerous books and articles on regional economic integration and regional economies focusing on East Asia. He edited <i>East Asia's De Facto Economic Integration</i> , 2006, <i>East Asia's Economic Integration: Progress and Benefit</i> , 2008 both from Palgrave Macmillan., <i>Input Trade and Production Networks in East Asia</i> from Edward Elgar, 2010.				

JAPAN				
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Short Bio

Dr. Junko Shimazoe is Director in Charge of Research Management and Senior Research Fellow at IDE-JETRO. Her responsibilities include development of research management system, evaluation and assessment of policy proposal projects, government/corporate relations, and external promotion of the institute's research projects. Her research expertise is organizational decision-making, social psychology, agent-based simulation, and science and technology policy. Junko was awarded a Ph.D. in Sociology from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, an MS in Political Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an MA from Columbia University in the City of New York, and a BL from Keio University, Tokyo, Japan.

JAPAN				
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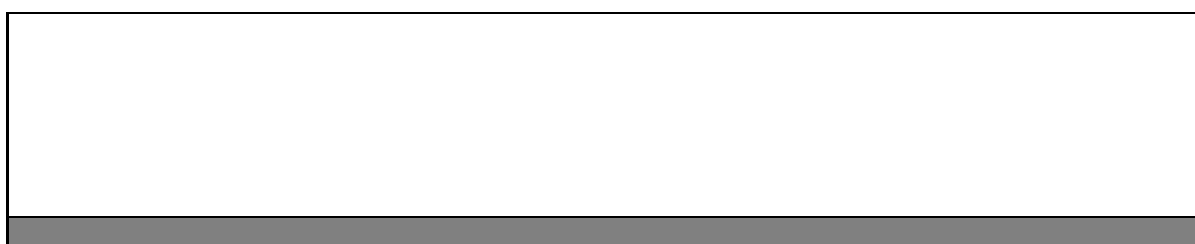
Short Bio

Mr. Toshiro IJIMA is Deputy Director-General of The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIJA) since August 2013. After graduating from Waseda University he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1987. At MOFA he served as Executive Assistant to the Foreign Minister (1996-98) and recently he served as Director of Western Europe Division (2007-08), Director of International Trade Division (2008-11) and Director of Economic Policy Division (2011-13). His overseas posts include First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN and international organizations in Geneva (2000-03) and Counsellor of the Embassy of Japan in Berlin (2003-07).


JAPAN				
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Short Bio

Hiroshi Kato is Vice President and Director for the Research Institute. Since joining JICA in 1978, he has served as Director, Planning Department, Director-General, Institute for International Cooperation, and most recently as a Senior Special Advisor to JICA President. He graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1978 majoring in Asian History, and later earned his master's degree in Public Administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University in 1988. He is a Visiting Professor at Kobe University (Graduate School of International Studies) and also on the board of directors of the Japan Society for International Development.

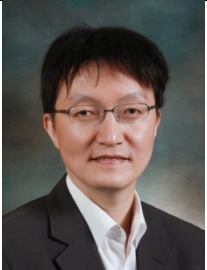


JAPAN				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
Dr. Kitano joined former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan (OECF) in 1983. Prior to the current assignment, he served as Associate Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University from 2003 to 2005, Director General, Development Assistance Department II, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) in 2008, and Director General, East and Central Asia and the Caucasus Department, JICA from 2008 to 2012. He obtained Ph.D. (City and Regional Planning) from Cornell University in 1997. His publications include: Japanese development assistance to ASEAN countries. In: Shiraishi & Kojima (eds), ASEAN–Japan Relations. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. 2014.				
KAZAKHSTAN				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
Aset Irgaliyev is a Deputy Chairman at the Economic Research Institute under the Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Previously, he worked at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development as regional economist for various countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. He has published in the areas of macroeconomics, international trade, international finance, and banking. His operational work at the ERI has been focused on macroeconomic, social and development policies, entrepreneurship and financial sector issues.				


KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Wook Sohn specializes in the study of monetary policy and financial intermediaries, markets and regulation. His work has appeared in such journals as the Journal of Banking and Finance, Applied Economics, Economics Letters, Contemporary Economic Policy, and Global Economic Review. He worked for the Office of Bank Supervision and the Bank of Korea, and the Federal Reserve Board while a graduate student. He recently served as an associate dean of the KDI School of Public Policy and Management. Sohn earned a bachelor's degree from Seoul National University, and a master's degree and a PhD in economics from Columbia University.</p>				

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Sangche Lee joined the KIF in 1999, and currently is the Senior Research Fellow and Director of the Finance Center for Unification at the KIF. Recently, he finished his three-year position of Standing Commissioner and Deputy Chairman for International Affairs at Financial Services Commission (FSC). Prior to this, he served as the Senior Advisor to the Minister of Strategy and Finance (2009-2011), and as the Senior Counsellor to the Chairman of Financial Supervisory Commission, the former FSC (2005-2007). His current research interests include the role of finance and financial policies in the transition economies, and the on-going global regulatory reforms.</p>				

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Dr. Kim is Vice President of KIEP. Other current positions are Vice President of the Korea Association of Trade and Industry Studies, and Adjunct Professors at Ewha Womans University and Sogang University. His past career includes advisor to Minister of Finance & Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Fulbright fellow in the UC Berkeley, faculty member of the Salzburg Global Seminar, Invited Professor at Korea University, and Honorary Member in Christ Church, Oxford. He received several honors from the Korean government. He read economics at Seoul National University and University of Oxford.</p>				

MALAYSIA

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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Tan Sri Rastam Mohd Isa was appointed Chief Executive of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia on 1 January 2014. Tan Sri Rastam spent more than 36 years as a career diplomat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia. He served in various capacities at the Ministry and Malaysian diplomatic missions abroad. He was Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ASEAN SOM Leader for Malaysia from 8 January 2006 to 2 September 2010.</p>				

MALAYSIA				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Dr. Zakariah Abdul Rashid is the Executive Director of Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER) was formerly the deputy dean and professor of economics in the School of Postgraduate Studies Universiti Putra Malaysia. He is a member of National Consultative Wage Council and Deputy Chairman of National Consultative Wage Technical Committee. His areas of Specialization cover: Development Economics, Input-output Economics, International Economics, Technological Obsolescence and Change, Structural Change, Malaysian Industrialization, Manpower Planning, AFTA comparative advantage, Textile industry, Pharmaceutical industry, Chemical industry, Islamic Economics, Regional Economics, Social Accounting Matrix, Income Distribution, Subsidy and GST Reforms, Minimum Wage.</p>				
MONGOLIA				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Lakshmii Boojo is Director of the Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center and General Manager of the Mongolia Economic Forum. Prior to this appointment in October 2012, Lakshmii Boojo served as Head of the Marketing Department of Migma LLC and Managing Director of BMW Mongolia.</p> <p>Lakshmi holds a MBA from University of Applied Sciences Berlin (Germany) in International Management and Finance. From 2004 – 2008 Board member of Mongolian-German Association of</p>				

Mongolian Alumna graduated in Germany. Speaks Russian, German and English.


NEPAL

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Short Bio

Dr. Bishnu Dev Pant has been serving as Executive Director of the Institute for Integrated Development Studies in Nepal since 2010. He also worked in the Asian Development Bank for more than 12 years in different capacities including as Assistant Chief Economist of the Development Indicators and Policy Research Division, and as Chief of Statistical Information Services Section of UNESCAP in Bangkok for about 10 years. Prior to joining the international services, he worked in different government and non-government agencies in Nepal including the National Planning Commission for more than 8 years.


PAKISTAN

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Short Bio


Chairperson of the Board, Former Assistant Secretary General of UN, Former Deputy Executive Director, UNEP. Ambassador Shafqat Kakakhel has been a member of the SDPI Board of Governors since 2009. He is a former member of Pakistan's Diplomatic Service and also served as Deputy Executive Director of the UNEP for nearly a decade. Since retirement and return to Pakistan, Shafqat Kakakhel is a member of the Advisory Committee of the M/O Environment, the Task Force on Climate Change. Shafqat Kakakhel served as a member of the Executive Board of the UNFCCC Clean Development Mechanisms for 2009-12.


PHILIPPINES


	<i>Last Name</i>	Llanto	<i>First Name</i>	Gilberto Montecer
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Gilberto Llanto is President of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies. He is Regional Coordinator of the East Asian Development Network, a network of research institutes conducting policy research and capacity building; Lead Convenor of the Philippine APEC Study Center Network, and Associate Editor of the Philippine Review of Economics. He was formerly Deputy Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority and President of the Philippine Economic Society. He has a Ph.D. in Economics from the School of Economics, University of the Philippines. His research interests include public economics, growth economics, regional integration and infrastructure regulation.</p>				

RUSSIAN FEDERATION				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Graduated from Economy Faculty, Moscow Electro-technical Institute of Communications in 1991. 1991 – 2005: Engineer-economist at Central Research Institute for Communications. Research officer, expert at Center of Economic and Political Research; Assistant to Deputy at the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Editor, political observer at WOSTOK Journal (Germany). 2005 – 2009: Editor-in-Chief, CEO of Reforma Publishing House. 2009 till present time: Advisor, head of Department, since 2012 Deputy Director at Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation.</p>				

SRI LANKA				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Joined the Board of Singer (Sri Lanka) PLC as Director on June 1, 2006. Director of Singer Finance (Lanka) PLC., Regnis (Lanka) PLC, S C Securities, Industrial Development Board (IDB), and National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) and member of the Management - Postgraduate Institute of Management (PIM). Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Fellow, National Academy of Sciences in Sri Lanka, former President of Sri Lanka Economic Association and author of several publications on the economy of Sri Lanka. D.Phil (Economics), Oxford University, UK.</p>				
THAILAND				


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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat chairs Chula Global Network and teaches economics at Chulalongkorn University. Until recently, he was Dean, Faculty of Economics and Chairman of the Center for International Economics. He has previously served as Director of the Centre for European Studies and Center for International Economics. Dr. Suthiphand was also Advisor to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Agriculture, and Finance, and Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications. He was also Member of the APEC Panel of Independent Experts. He also served as Executive Member of the Economic Society in Thailand.</p>				

THAILAND				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Veerathai is a macroeconomist and financial professional with 20 years of combined experience in economic policy design, commercial banking, and capital market. He started his career as an IMF economist, and served as a co-director of the Policy Research Institute of the Thai Ministry of Finance during the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Among others, he had served as an Executive Vice President of Siam Commercial Bank and the Chief Strategy Officer of the Stock Exchange of Thailand. He presently advises Thailand Development Research Institute.</p> <p>Veerathai received his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard University.</p>				

THAILAND				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Dr. Surin Pitsuwan is currently engaged in the promotion of regional integration in East Asia, educational and political reform efforts in Thailand and a frequent speaker at international conferences. He was Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 2001. After his term as Secretary General of ASEAN, Dr. Surin has been appointed Professor Emeritus at Thammasat University and Distinguished Visiting Fellow at King Prajadhipok Institute. He holds concurrently academic positions at the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, University of Nara, University of Malaya, and the</p>				

Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, Oxford University, UK." He received his MA and PhD from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (US).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Short Bio

James G. McGann, Ph.D., is the assistant director of the International Relations Program and director of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) at the University of Pennsylvania. He conducts research on the trends and challenges facing think tanks and policymakers around the world and provides advice and technical assistance to think tanks, governments and public and private donors on how to improve the quality and impact of policy research. He developed the Global Go To Think Tank Index which is an index of the leading think tanks in the world. In addition to issues related to think tanks, his research interests include assessing global trends in security and international affairs research, and global public policy.


INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND


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Short Bio


Ms. Kinoshita, a Japanese national, joined the IMF in 2002. Before coming to OAP in January 2013, she was based at the IMF's Headquarters in Washington DC, where she worked in European Department and Institute for Capacity Development. During her IMF career she worked as a desk economist for Nordic and emerging European countries. Prior to joining the IMF, she was an assistant professor at CERGE-EI (Prague, Czech Republic) and City University of New York, Hunter College and a visiting professor at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The areas of her research interest are foreign direct investment, technology spillovers and economic growth. She holds a PhD in Economics from New York University.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK


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Takehiko Nakao is the President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Chairperson of ADB's Board of Directors. He was elected President by ADB's Board of Governors and assumed office in April 2013. Before joining ADB, Mr. Nakao was the Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs at the Ministry of Finance of Japan. Mr. Nakao holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Tokyo and a Master of Business Administration from the University of California, Berkeley.				
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK				
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Mr. Juzhong Zhuang joined Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 1997, worked as Economist, Senior Economist, Principal Economist, Assistant Chief Economist, and is currently Deputy Chief Economist. He has written extensively on Asian development issues, and his latest publication is the co-edited book on Inequality in Asia and the Pacific. From 1992-1997, he was a research officer of the Development Economics Research Program in STICERD at the London School of Economics. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Manchester.				

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK				
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
Tomoyuki Saisu is the Chief Advisor to the President. He assumed office in July 2011. Mr. Saisu has over 18 years of professional experience. He has carried out positions in various capacities in the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Japan, including a three-year secondment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Prior to his appointment as Chief Advisor to the President, Mr. Saisu was Head of the Tax Policy Formulation Office of Japan's MOF. Mr. Saisu, a Japanese national, obtained his Master of Laws from Harvard Law School, and his Bachelor of Laws from the University of Tokyo, Japan.				


ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INSTITUTE				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Yoshino	<i>First Name</i>	Naoyuki
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Naoyuki Yoshino is Dean of the Asian Development Bank Institute, Senior Advisor at the Japan Financial Services Agency's Financial Research Center, and Professor Emeritus of Keio University, Japan. He obtained his PhD from Johns Hopkins University in 1979. Dr. Yoshino has served as Chair of the Financial Planning Standards Board. He has also been Chair of the Japanese Ministry of Finance's Council on Foreign Exchange as well as Fiscal System Council. He has been a Board Member of the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan, Chairperson of the Meeting of Japanese Government Bond Investors, and President of Japan's Financial System Council.				

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INSTITUTE				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Park	<i>First Name</i>	Jae-Ha
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
Jae-Ha Park is ADBI's Deputy Dean for Special Activities. He was previously Vice President of Korea Institute of Finance. He worked for numerous public positions in Korea, such as Senior Advisor to the Minister of Finance and Economy, Director General of the Task Force for Economic Restructuring in the Office of the President. He also has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Shinhan Bank, which is the largest commercial bank in Korea. His recent areas of interest are regional economic and financial cooperation, and financial market development in Asia. He holds a BA in economics from the Seoul National University and a PhD in economics from Pennsylvania State University.				

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INSTITUTE				
	<i>Last Name</i>	Capannelli	<i>First Name</i>	Giovanni
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
Giovanni Capannelli joined the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) in 2010. His research work and publications focus on Asian economic development and regional integration. He entered ADB in 2002 working as Economist for the Pacific Department and Senior Economist for the Office of Regional Economic Integration. Prior to joining ADB, he was Professor of regional economic integration at the Asia-Europe Institute, University of Malaya. From 1996-98 he worked for the Tokyo delegation of the Bank of Italy. He is an Economics graduate of Bocconi University, Milan, and holds a Master's Degree and PhD in Economics from Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo.				

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INSTITUTE

	<i>Last Name</i>	Davis	<i>First Name</i>	Robert
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<i>Short Bio</i>				
<p>Robert Davis joined ADBI in February 2013 and is responsible for the Institute's publishing program, website, internal and external communications, and outreach activities. He is on secondment from the Asian Development Bank, where he was a Communications Specialist in the Department of External Relations. Prior to entering ADB, he served as Managing Editor (Head) of UNU Press, the scholarly publishing arm of the United Nations University. He graduated with an MA degree in political science from the University of Windsor in Canada.</p>				

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About TTCSP

THINK TANKS AND CIVIL SOCIETIES PROGRAM

The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) of the Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania conducts research on the role policy institutes play in governments and civil societies around the world. Often referred to as the “think tanks’ think tank,” TTCSP examines the evolving role and character of public policy research organizations. Over the last 25 years, the TTCSP has developed and led a series of global initiatives that have helped bridge the gap between knowledge and policy in critical policy areas such as international peace and security, globalization and governance, international economics, environmental issues, information and society, poverty alleviation, and healthcare and global health. These international collaborative efforts are designed to establish regional and international networks of policy institutes and communities that improve policy making while strengthening democratic institutions and civil societies around the world.

The TTCSP works with leading scholars and practitioners from think tanks and universities in a variety of collaborative efforts and programs, and produces the annual Global Go To Think Tank Index that ranks the world’s leading think tanks in a variety of categories. This is achieved with the help of a panel of over 1,900 peer institutions and experts from the print and electronic media, academia, public and private donor institutions, and governments around the world. We have strong relationships with leading think tanks around the world, and our annual Think Tank Index is used by academics, journalists, donors and the public to locate and connect with the leading centers of public policy research around the world. Our goal is to increase the profile and performance of think tanks and raise the public awareness of the important role think tanks play in governments and civil societies around the globe.

Since its inception in 1989, the TTCSP has focused on collecting data and conducting research on think tank trends and the role think tanks play as civil society actors in the policymaking process. In 2007, the TTCSP developed and launched the global index of think tanks, which is designed to identify and recognize centers of excellence in all the major areas of public policy research and in every region of the world. To date TTCSP has provided technical assistance and capacity building programs in 81 countries. We are now working to create regional and global networks of think tanks in an effort to facilitate collaboration and the production of a modest yet achievable set of global public goods. Our goal is to create lasting institutional and state-level partnerships by engaging and mobilizing think tanks that have demonstrated their ability to produce high quality policy research and shape popular and elite opinion and actions for public good.

THE LAUDER INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies offers an MA in international studies, and conducts fundamental and policy-oriented research on current economic, political, and business issues. It organizes an annual conference that brings academics, practitioners and policy makers together to examine global challenges such as financial risks, sustainability, inequality, and the future of the state.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The University of Pennsylvania (Penn) is an Ivy League school with highly selective admissions and a history of innovation in interdisciplinary education and scholarship. A world-class research institution, Penn boasts a picturesque campus in the middle of a dynamic city. Founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1740 and recognized as America's first university, Penn remains today a world-renowned center for the creation and dissemination of knowledge. It serves as a model for research colleges and universities throughout the world.